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LITERATURE.

Tent Work in Palestine. By C. R. Conder, R.E. Published for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Two Vols. (Bentley & Son.)

UNDER the title *Tent Work in Palestine*, Lieutenant Conder has published a personal history of the Survey of Palestine upon which he has recently been engaged; the scientific results are reserved for memoirs which it is proposed to issue with the great map of Palestine, in twenty-six sheets, now in course of preparation. The Survey has been described as marking an epoch in geographical research; it is the first instance in which any attempt has been made by private enterprise to survey, in minute detail, territory belonging to a foreign State, and the successful completion of the work must be highly gratifying to all who have taken part in it.

The map will cover an area of about six thousand square miles, the whole of Western Palestine, and will show

"towns, villages, ruins, roads, watercourses, and buildings, tombs, caves, cisterns, wells, springs, and rock-cut wine-presses. The hills will also be delineated and the cultivation shown, olives, figs, vines, and palms being distinguished; and the wild growth, oak-trees, scrub, and principal separate trees, will appear."

The memoirs will contain in great detail descriptions of the topographical features of the country, of the towns, villages, and principal buildings; archaeological notes on every ruin in Palestine; information as to the population, "with all the traditions collected which refer to special places;" some 9,000 Arabic names, their meaning when descriptive, "their relation, when ancient, to the Hebrew, and their origin when modern;" and various notes on the geology and meteorology. The labour involved in the collection of such a mass of information must have been very great, and one cannot but admire the unflinching perseverance with which officers and men, in spite of serious illness and considerable personal risk, carried out the great work entrusted to them. How severely the rough work and constant exposure affected the health of the party may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake died from the effects of over-exertion in the Jordan Valley, that Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Conder, and Sergeant Black were invalided, that Lieutenant Kitchener had a very sharp attack of Syrian fever, and that of the remaining members of the party none escaped without some severe illness.

Lieutenant Conder's narrative presents a

vivid picture of the pleasures and discomforts of continuous camp-life in Palestine, where at some seasons the ground is carpeted with flowers, at others bare and colourless, and occasionally, in the higher districts, clothed with snow. What a sharp contrast there is between the driving sleet on the mountains near Hebron (ii. 145), with the wind blowing the loads of the mules over to one side, and poor old Hamzeh, the well-known sheikh, "bound to his pony by a rope, having fallen off three times from cold and exhaustion," and a May sirocco on the coast (i. 220), when "the treeless plain was scorched with heat, the flowers all dead, and the corn all reaped. The grey hills, the olives, houses, and ruins had a fossilised appearance, and, over all, a terrible leaden sky was spread." How different, too, from either of these is the "faint, harmonious colouring of the wild flowers on the untilled plain" of Sharon.

"The red pheasant's-eye, in some cases as big as a poppy; blue pimpernels, moon-daisies, the lovely phlox, gladiolus, and huge hollyhocks. Swarms of 'painted lady' butterflies fluttered over the mallows; the hoopoes had just arrived, and were fanning their crests up and down in the oak boughs; the storks were solemnly marching over the plain; and the air was full of the white-footed lesser kestrel, also a migratory bird."

Tent Work in Palestine is full of picturesque descriptions of the scenery of the country and of the daily life of the people, to which the reader will turn with pleasure; but there are other portions of the book which do not give as much satisfaction. The accuracy of the Survey and the great value of the results obtained are beyond all question; in discussing the results, however, Lieutenant Conder has in many instances been led by his enthusiasm to jump at conclusions which cannot be accepted. This is particularly the case with regard to Jerusalem and the Temple. The chapters devoted to them contain a number of inaccurate statements, due apparently to imperfect knowledge of Major Warren's work, and with these erroneous data an attempt has been made to reconstruct ancient Jerusalem. It is stated, i. 351, that "Captain Warren's excavations have also shown us that the south wall is all of one date and in one piece, with a 'Master Course' six feet high, except near the west, where for over 200 feet this feature is wanting;" and that—

"In the south-east corner, where the stones are smoothly finished down to the rock, are the Phœnician masons' marks denoting the courses; and from this corner to the Golden Gate the masonry is apparently of the same character. The west wall has been examined for nearly half its length, and proves to be of the same style as that on the south-east."

And again, p. 354, "the east wall, from the Golden Gate southwards, is in one piece with the south wall." Now the fact is, that the excavations have shown that the "Master Course," as it is not very correctly called, never existed west of the "Double Gate," and is wanting for a distance of 330 feet, not 200 feet; and Major Warren has always strongly maintained that the south wall is of two distinct dates, that portion west of the "Double Gate" being ascribed to Herod, that east of it to Solomon. So, too, with the east wall, Major Warren

found at a distance of 108 feet from the south-east angle an entire change in the character of the masonry which continued northwards for 53 feet; from this point to the "Golden Gate," a distance of more than 800 feet, no one has seen the wall beneath the surface. Again, Major Warren believes the west wall to have been built by Herod, and to be of different style to the south-east angle ascribed to Solomon; and it is in the unexamined portion of this wall that several writers believe a break in the masonry will be found. With these facts before him Lieut. Conder adds, "The natural conclusion is that all this beautiful and gigantic masonry is of one period, and formed one area." Lieutenant Conder further says that he was "able to examine the character of the masonry closing the great tunnels under the platform, numbered 1 and 3," and that he and Mr. Schick were able to make nearly 200 distinct observations of the level of the rock. The ends of the tunnels are concealed by a heavy coating of cement which has never been removed, and it is quite uncertain whether they are closed by rock or masonry except where the latter is visible immediately beneath the arches; the number of rock observations is as great as that obtained by Major Warren during his excavations, and students of Jerusalem topography would be glad to see the number confirmed by the publication of the record completed by Mr. Schick in April, 1873.

There are other errors in the passages relating to Jerusalem, but want of space forbids their discussion. A somewhat similar mode of treating doubtful questions may be observed with regard to Capernaum, which is placed at Minieh chiefly on the following grounds. The word Minieh in Hebrew

"is derived from a root meaning 'lot' or 'chance.' In Aramaic it has an identical meaning, and the Talmud often mentions the Minai, or 'Diviners,' under which title were included not only every kind of sorcerer and enchanter, but also the early Jewish converts to Christianity." . . . "In the Talmud there is a curious passage (to be found in Buxtorf's great Lexicon) where a certain faction, called Huta, are defined as 'sons of Caphar Nahum;' and these Huta, we find from another passage, were none other than the Minai."

The rather hazardous deductions are that "it is evident that the Jews looked on Capernaum as the head-quarters of the Christians, whom they contemptuously styled 'sorcerers';" and that "the Talmudic doctors speak, then, of Capernaum as the city of Minai." There are errors in what is said of the "Round Fountain," the springs of Tâbghah, and other places; but as Lieutenant Conder does not appear to have made any long stay at, or even to have visited, the northern and western shores of the Sea of Galilee, they may have arisen from hasty writing. The very difficult question of the site of Capernaum is one that can only be answered by excavation, and we hope that the special expedition which the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are now organising for an exhaustive examination of the ruins on the shores of the lake may be crowned with success; it may possibly be found that the remarkable tomb discovered at Tell Hum in 1866 is that of Nahum.

The attempt (i. 128-132) to locate Me-

giddo is an instance of the rather hasty use which has been made of the results of the Survey; Lieutenant Conder finds a place called Mujedd'a, apparently the Mujeidah of Van de Velde, in the valley of Jezreel, or, rather, of the Jordan, and at once identifies it with Megiddo. This view is supported by no argument except the assumed similarity in the name, and unintentionally injustice has been done to the most painstaking and accurate of Palestine travellers. Dr. Robinson, it is said, in suggesting the Lejjûn site for Megiddo, "appears to have been influenced by the crusading chronicles," and arrived at his conclusions by a "flimsy chain of argument." Dr. Robinson relies, as every one should do in these questions, on the Bible, a book which Lieut. Conder might have studied with advantage before criticising the eminent American scholar. The words of Judges v., 19, "then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach by the waters of Megiddo," are sufficient to show that the two places were near each other, and not more than fourteen miles apart. Lieut. Conder suggests; and the account of the flight of Ahaziah from Jezreel in 2 King. ix., 27, is entirely opposed to the supposition of a Megiddo in the Jordan Valley not far from the road up which Jehu had just passed. The Romans always occupied in force the most important strategical points in a conquered country, and Palestine was no exception; at Legio, the modern Lejjûn, a place which in the future may be the scene of great events, they established themselves firmly, and if, as there seems some reason for supposing, Megiddo was an important military post, it may well be that as in the case of Nablus (Neapolis) the later name has displaced the earlier one.

It is not easy to discuss the numerous identifications proposed without the fuller information promised in the memoirs; the greater number appear to be satisfactorily established, and very substantial additions have been made to our knowledge of the geography and topography of the Bible. The illustrations by Whymper from sketches by the author are well-executed, but there is one, conspicuous on the cover and the title-page, which must surely be ideal rather than faithful. It requires a strong effort of the imagination to picture those trained observers Sergeants Black and Armstrong holding on, while at work, with one hand to a gig umbrella, and with the other to the legs of their instrument. The map of Palestine which might have been expected to form a prominent feature in a work devoted to an account of the scientific Survey is very rough and almost useless as an illustration to the letterpress.

Lieutenant Conder's book is, on the whole, one of much merit, and should be carefully read by all students of Biblical geography.

C. W. WILSON.

Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records relative to the History of the City of Exeter. By W. Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., and the Ven. Henry Woolcombe. (Exeter: Townsend.)

MR. COTTON'S contributions to this collection are extremely valuable, but it is difficult to

do justice to them in the space which such a local volume can claim in our columns. They are, in fact, materials for the future historian of Exeter and chapters in its annals, but they do not by themselves constitute a history, and they lose somewhat of their value by the lack of an index or table of contents. The first section of the book is entitled "Sir Henry Raleigh de Raleigh, Knight," over whose body the Black Friars and the Dean and Chapter had a memorable dispute in the year 1301. The proceedings are curious and the rights involved were deemed sufficiently important to render an appeal to the Pope necessary. In the end the friars got the best of it: Sir Henry's body was exhumed, and after two years' repose reinterred in the conventual church; but his monument, which has often puzzled antiquaries, remains to this day in the cathedral. In the subsequent sections, entitled respectively "The Wars of the Roses" and "Perkin Warbeck," a great deal of interesting matter is extracted from the local records. Exeter was on the Lancastrian side, and Queen Margaret assembled there her chief partisans, together with "a goodlye arraye of lustie and good soylidiers," before making her last effort to retrieve the fortunes of her husband. The interest in the struggle taken by the citizens is evinced by entries relating to the payment of messengers to and from the fatal field of Tewkesbury, on which were engaged the heads of the Houses of Courtenay and Dynham. King Edward does not seem to have resented the sympathy shown by the city, though "being advertized both of succors and moneyes geven and contributed [he] waxed verie angrye and was of the mynde to have benne revenged thereof untill he was advertized and pacified."

A very graphic account is given of Perkin Warbeck's unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the city. Knowing the value of every hour, he decided at once upon taking the place by storm, and in the first assault burnt down the north gate and gained an entrance. But the defenders in the steep and narrow way fought with desperate resolution, and drove the insurgents beyond the walls; and, although the fight was renewed, and the east gate broken down by the superior strength of Perkin's Cornishmen, a flank movement made by Lord Devon and his son, Sir William Courtenay, discomfited the rebels, who on the following day retired with diminished numbers. The municipal records show the extent of the damage done by the rebels in their operations against the city gates, and also furnish some interesting particulars as to the price of labour and materials. Workmen's wages averaged 5d. a day, and the cost of paving was at the rate of 1½d. a rod.

Of even greater interest is the story of the Siege of Exeter in 1549. It would seem that religious controversy has ever waxed warm in the westernmost city, and those who resisted even to blood the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer and the destruction of images were fitting ancestors of those who, in our own days, waged bitter warfare for and against the erection of the cathedral reredos. But the

spirit of Puritanism was never paramount at Exeter, and even in the great struggle of the seventeenth century the city was exempt from those excesses by which the cause of the Parliament was so often disgraced. "There is no evidence whatever," says Mr. Cotton, "that any damage was done to our cathedral during the rebellion." On the contrary, when the city was surrendered to the Parliamentary army, it was expressly agreed "that neither the cathedral church, nor any other church in the city shall be defaced, or anything belonging thereunto spoiled or taken away by any soldier or person of either side whatsoever." There is every reason to believe that this article was honestly observed, and we know for a certainty that the wall-paintings (still preserved in the Chapter House) were *in situ* for some hundred and fifty years after the Restoration.

To Devonians especially these gleanings will be very acceptable; but no student of English history will regret having given his attention to them. The two lectures by Archdeacon Woolcombe which are included in the volume relate to the "Exeter Domesday" and the muniments of the Dean and Chapter. They contain some useful information, but call for no special remark.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII. Edited by the Rev. William Campbell. Vols. I., II. Rolls House Series of Chronicles and Memorials. (Longmans.)

THE wide interpretation given to the term "State Papers" by some of their recent editors is producing unfortunate results. Historians might heretofore complain with reason that they were seldom able to discern more than the outlines of a particular period in our annals on account of the scantiness and selectness of the materials at their disposal. Future historians may complain with equal reason that the materials which have been recently collected for their use are often too bulky and indiscriminate to render the outlines visible. Diplomatic despatches and public or secret correspondence of the highest value and interest have been compiled into the same volume with formal records and private papers destitute of any claim to be classed as historical evidence, and calendared together with the same elaboration of detail. As an inevitable consequence the jewels are buried in the rubbish. The argument that such materials, however heterogeneous, ought to be placed in the category of historical memorials on the ground that every document emanating from or deposited at the source of national authority is, strictly speaking, a "State Paper," obviously proves too much. If this be the accepted criterion of selection, why are such records as writs in ordinary actions of debt and trespass, which answer completely to the above description, excluded from the Calendar? Mr. Campbell's work—which offers a flagrant example of the excess to which the system of indiscriminate collection may be carried—contains a large proportion of documents as intrinsically worthless for historical purposes as such

writs. Exclusive of indices, the two volumes occupy nearly twelve hundred pages large octavo, but embrace no more than five years of the reign of Henry VII. The first volume was issued in 1873; the second has just appeared; so that if the present plan and rate of progress be pursued to the end of the reign, its future historian will have to wade through nine or ten volumes of these "materials" at the expiration of about thirty years.

By the editor's admission, the bulk of the documents comprehended in his first volume, and he might have added in the second also, are "comparatively" insignificant for the purpose, announced in his sub-title, of "illustrating" the history of the reign. Beyond their connexion with it in point of date, many of them stand in no nearer relation to this than to any other reign a century earlier or later. Grants of fairs and free warren, leases of Crown lands, confirmations of monastic charters, commissions relating to subsidies and customs, receipts of fee-farm rents and the like, which are recorded upon the rolls of Chancery or the Exchequer year after year and reign after reign with monotonous regularity, are calendared by Mr. Campbell with a prolixity that could not be exceeded had they been the confidential ciphers of kings and statesmen. He has even been at the pains to set out in its original Latin the form in which the grant of a fair was made to a borough (vol. ii., p. 335), and to give a full translation of the clauses in ordinary grants of free warren and similar franchises (*Ibid.*, pp. 208, 268-9, 379, &c.). A little familiarity with earlier records would have sufficed to teach him that these stereotyped forms are peculiar to no reign, but *mutatis mutandis* belong as much to the thirteenth as to the fifteenth century.

The documents in this collection which are really "illustrative," from an historical point of view, of the reign of Henry VII. occupy possibly a fourth part of the contents, and to some of these the editor attaches an importance which appears to us out of all proportion to their true value. He calls attention, for instance (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. viii.), to Henry's systematic repudiation of his predecessor's title by referring to him in all official records as "*de facto sed non de jure Rex Angliæ*," and surmises that, owing to that special "hatred of the rival House" of York which "is the key to very much" of Henry's action, "the State scribes seem to have received a standing order to introduce this hateful formula into every paper connected with Richard's name, however insignificant." Upon the strength of this surmise, Mr. Campbell has thought it necessary to repeat the formula in the abstract of every document where it occurs. He is evidently unaware that it was originally used by the House of York, and that Henry's adoption of it was merely a retort. In Stat. I. Edward IV. the three kings of the House of Lancaster are thus stigmatised as usurpers. The necessity for reiterating the words in so many of Henry's recitals arose from the fact that Richard's title had been set aside by Parliament and all his acts thereby rendered null and void.

The space which has been allotted in this

Calendar to the monotonous Wardrobe Accounts, more particularly those relating to the King's coronation, is excessive; and three pages of the brief Introduction to vol. ii. are devoted to an examination of some unimportant inaccuracies in the accountant's reckoning. Lest the historical bearing of the subject should escape the reader's notice, the editor remarks that

"this wise and reticent king seems to have condoned by what has been generally denounced as a too rigid economy and parsimony in national and political expenditure for the indulgence of a personal taste, amounting almost to infatuation, for jewels and gay clothing" (vol. ii., *Introd.*, p. xiii).

The italics are ours. Can this possibly be intended for satire, or does it express Mr. Campbell's real opinion touching the responsibility of a "wise" sovereign to the people who entrust him with their money?

Future volumes of the Calendar will no doubt refer us to the documents from which the editor has arrived at his conclusions regarding Henry's character; but there are some remarkable revelations in store for us if they contain any evidence to justify his exalted estimate of it as "no less suited to the requirements of a new state of society than those of such men as Cromwell or William of Orange" (*Introd.*, p. xxii, vol. ii.). By a "new state of society" he intends to denote the political and social changes consequent upon the termination of the Wars of the Roses, which he looks upon as "a much more important crisis" in our history than either of the periods at which Cromwell and William made their appearance. To maintain this position he will have to dispose of the evidence upon which Mr. Green has contended that Edward IV. was the true founder of the "new monarchy," and Henry VII. a man of "essentially commonplace" mind who "was content to follow out tamely and patiently the plans of Edward" (*History of English People*, pp. 282-297). It is certain, at all events, that the crafty attacks which Henry directed against the excessive power of the nobles were but a development of his predecessor's policy. One of the few documents of any historical significance in this Calendar—a writ to the mayor and bailiffs of Lancaster, prohibiting the abuses which had arisen there "by means of taking of liveries and conysances, and by dyvers and several lordes, gentilmen, and othere" (vol. ii., p. 275)—refers to these as being a breach of existing laws, viz., the Statute of Liveries (8 Edw. IV.), and the previous enactments which it revived and strengthened. Admitting to the fullest extent the value of Henry's stringent measures in this line of policy, it is clearly misleading to speak of his reign as that in which "the remains of the feudal" system were at last completely swept away" (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. i.). The very *fons et origo* of English feudalism was the power of the Crown, and to diminish the counterbalancing weight of baronial arrogance for the purpose of exalting that power into undue preponderance was only to substitute a severer for a milder form of feudal slavery. It was not until the mad attempt of the Stuarts to rivet some of its most galling fetters had roused the nation to re-

volt, and the lapse of a century and a-half from the death of Henry VII., that the "remains of that system" were "completely swept away."

A few incidental illustrations which this Calendar contains of the state of society are not without interest. The existence of one of the worst forms of mediæval superstition is disclosed in the allegations of a bill in Chancery relating to the claim of one Robert Croke to certain silver plate which he affirms to have been stolen from him by "a nygro-mancyr" who professed that he could "make that what woman the said Robert lest to have unto his wyfe he should have," and to that end required that a quantity of jewels and silver plate should be put "into a coffre with dyverse images of wex" for four or five days, and "made the said Robert do certayne observancez with lyghtes and other serimonies," after the performance whereof "the said persone craftly and subtilly departed" with the spoil (vol. i., p. 251, &c.). On another page we are reminded of the innumerable phases which the still unsettled "Eastern Question" has assumed in history, by finding a grant of letters commendatory to Robert Champlayn, a "Knight Croyse," and native of England, who, after having several times fought in Hungary against the Turks, and earned the praise of Popes Pius II. and Paul II., the Emperor, and King Matthias for his bravery, was at last taken prisoner, and ruined by having to pay a ransom of 1,500 ducats, as a compensation for which he is hereby licensed to solicit Christian alms.

Mr. Campbell appears to have had an inadequate preparatory training for his editorial task, and to be only acquiring experience by slow degrees. His first volume is seriously defective as a Calendar; a considerable number of its entries have no documentary references whatever attached to them (e.g. pp. 108, 198, 251, 253-4); and of such references as there are no prefatory explanation is given. The second volume shows some improvement in both respects; but there are several entries without references (e.g. pp. 163-180, 181, 424-9), and the explanation of the abbreviations employed is far from complete. The rendering of Law-Latin terms betrays an unpractised hand. So common a word as *aucupatio* (hawking), is translated "profits" (vol. i., p. 391), and though the right rendering seems to be given where it occurs again (vol. ii., p. 279), the former mistake has not been corrected. The word *columbarium* (dovecote) is left untranslated (*ib.*, pp. 408-9). The recurrence of such untechnical renderings as "extract" (*extractum*), and "fines for following game" (*de venatione*) (*ib.*, p. 267) might be prevented by consulting an oracle so readily accessible as Cowell or Jacob. HENRY G. HEWLETT.

Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India. By G. P. Sanderson. (Allen.)

In the author's adventures with bears and tigers there is nothing to distinguish this book from the multitude of works on Indian sporting which have been published of late years. Of course he shoots a man-eater, whose misdeeds are narrated at length until

the reader involuntarily shudders at an unexpected noise behind him. Better still is the account of following up and despatching a celebrated cattle-lifting tiger. After the manner of its kind, this tiger never harmed man, and, being familiarly known over a large extent of country, evoked much pity when it at length succumbed to Mr. Sanderson's rifle. Nor do we learn many new facts respecting the habits of the various wild beasts pursued by him. But the case is different with the elephant. Mr. Sanderson is the officer in charge of the Government elephant-catching establishment in Mysore. It was mainly owing to him that this institution was set on foot, and in consequence of its success he was appointed in 1875 to take temporary charge of the Bengal elephant-catching establishment. This post enabled him to vary his experience by visiting the Garo and Chittagong hill-tracts, which are little known to Europeans. Consequently few men are better able to speak with authority on the Asiatic elephant, and in this book the elephant's life is fully treated both in his wild and domesticated state: the details of his capture by means of an enclosure (or *kheddah*), incidents when shooting him, and statistics of age, size, value, and the like, are appended. Although on several points Mr. Sanderson dissents from Sir Emerson Tennent, whose work has hitherto been regarded as the special authority for *Elephas indicus*, this book may profitably be ranked together with it as giving further details and information which, as a sportsman and one necessarily led to study the animal's whole life-history, Mr. Sanderson possessed peculiar opportunities of obtaining.

To turn first, however, to the chief points of interest connected with the rest of this book, a good account is given of the Indian bison (*Gavæus gaurus*). Although generally regarded as a morose and formidable brute, Mr. Sanderson agrees with Forsyth in deeming this a slander. Save when wounded or disturbed, the bison does not care to face man, though, he naïvely adds, jungle-people are occasionally killed by it, but "these mishaps arise rather through the circumstances under which the solitary bison is often met" than from his fierceness: that is to say, if he meets a man at close quarters this good-tempered animal generally gores him to death. These two authorities agree about the size of the bison, both making him stand six feet high at the shoulder. Jerdon instances some which stood six and a-half feet, while "the Old Shikarri" (Major Leveson) shot one which measured six feet four inches. Our author deems the bison the same animal as the domesticated gayal (*G. frontalis*) of Assam and Chittagong. The bison proper has never been domesticated in Southern India. Mr. Sanderson has evidently never seen a herd of bullocks driven on a hot day to their pasture, or he would not say that the bison perspires vigorously when hunted, thereby "differing from domestic cattle, which never sweat under any exertion."

Mr. Sanderson, like most Indian sportsmen, is a firm believer in the usefulness of the tiger as a means of keeping down pigs and deer, which would otherwise irre-

trievably ruin the ryot's crops. In opposition to many authorities he denies that the tiger strikes down his prey with his paw and clutches it on the nape of the neck. Neither does this animal make a lengthy spring, but rushes forward and grips his victim under the throat. A tiger's meal is some seventy pounds of flesh on the first night after he has killed an animal, and a range of thirty miles a night in search of prey is no uncommon event with him. It has often been debated whether he is hunted down by wild dogs. Mr. Sanderson thinks that they may disable him by a sudden onslaught, and, failing that, prevent his procuring food till he succumbs through sheer weakness. He relates an instance of one tiger eating another, which is also a disputed point; while as to the size of the Bengal tiger he is at one with Jerdon against Sir J. Fayrer's somewhat imaginative figures. Nine and a-half or ten feet from nose to tip of tail seems the ordinary size, and not eleven or twelve feet, as the latter author states. Tiger cubs, contrary to the usual opinion, make handsome good-natured pets. Mr. Sanderson "had one of considerable size that used to be loose in my room at night, and though I pillowed and thumped it when it would show its affection for me by jumping on to the bed when I was asleep, it never showed any resentment." There is no accounting for tastes.

Agreeing with Jerdon in deeming the panther and leopard varieties of the same species, Mr. Sanderson gives some interesting details of the cunning of the former. The cheetah, or hunting leopard, is very rare in Mysore, but an account of its surprising swiftness when tamed and let out of a hooded cart at antelopes is appended. It has often been questioned whether its sluggishness and unwillingness to run again on being daunted and missing its game at the first rush be due to anger or fatigue. A friend had the opportunity of seeing the cheetahs hunt which belonged to the Rajah of Benares, and was of opinion that the animal's supineness and unwillingness to run again after being disappointed in its first swift rush on an antelope was owing to disgust at being thwarted, just as a trout on missing the angler's fly two or three times moodily refuses to look at it again. Mr. Sanderson is quite correct in his account of the bear's disposition (*U. labiatus*). The bear is most uncertain, will sometimes take no notice of a man when suddenly met, and at other times will attack and scalp him without the least provocation. In temper it is more capricious than almost any other wild creature. A tiger, save when molested, rarely touches man. The herdsmen and even their boys attack and frequently drive off cattle-stealing tigers without any danger. Of course it is quite a different question when a man-eater is concerned: but he is a depraved specimen of tigerhood. These and the like details and thrilling accounts of sport in the jungles make up half the book. We could wish that Mr. Sanderson did not at times write in somewhat too light a strain of the sufferings of the creatures which fell before his prowess; while such phrases as *lusi naturæ* and *animus revertendi* are blemishes which should have been removed.

But in his notes on the life-history of the tenants of the jungle a careful reader will find among pleasantly-told adventures every here and there a trait or anecdote which serves to give him a more lively picture of these wild animals.

The chapters on elephants make up the valuable part of this book, and they are replete with statistics and information brought up to the present year. All who are interested in this creature will be glad to know that, while the African elephants are decreasing in number before their constant persecutions, in India, where they are protected by Government, the wild animal now enjoys perfect immunity throughout the long line of the Western Ghâts and the boundless jungles extending for hundreds of miles along the foot of the Himalayas into Burmah and Siam. Indeed, Mr. Sanderson thinks that the rifle will ere long have to be called into requisition to aid the ryot in cultivating Southern India, unless Government adopt more stringent measures to catch and reclaim the elephants which nightly devastate his fields. The author relates many charming stories of tracking and shooting rogue elephants, and those which persistently ruined cultivated plots in the Billiga-rangun Hills and the Kákankoté forest, while he details the whole system of catching wild herds in *kheddahs*, in Chittagong and the Garo Hills. The *modus operandi* is illustrated by maps and spirited phototints, so that the reader can fully enter into the charm and danger of elephant-catching as practised at present in Bengal and Mysore to supply Government with beasts of burden.

The sagacity of the elephant Mr. Sanderson thinks has been somewhat overrated; imaginative naturalists, from Pliny onwards, have given the Western World this wrong impression; the fox, the crow, and the monkey are the wise animals of Indian fable. Its good qualities are its patience, obedience, and gentleness—*quæ etiam in homine rara*, says Pliny; fortunately for man its vast strength is qualified by extreme timidity. Like other wild animals, it seldom thinks of attacking man in its native freedom unless it has been wounded. The existence of white elephants, dear as these creatures are to essayists, is very doubtful. The King of Ava is said to possess some, but no trustworthy European appears to have seen them. The author has omitted a trait in elephant nature—its long remembrance of injuries; concerning which an Indian civilian enables us to give a better anecdote than the traditional story of the resentful animal which drenched the tailor with dirty water. Two elephants, which had quarrelled, were separated for fourteen years and then taken out on a hunting expedition. They met without any seeming recognition of each other, but on descending a slanting path down the steep bank of a river, the one behind on a sudden made a plunge forward and upset its old adversary, mahout, howdah, guns and all, into the river. A full-grown elephant probably swims better than any other land animal. Mr. Sanderson caused a batch of seventy-nine to cross the Ganges and several of its large tidal branches in November, 1875. During their longest swim they were six hours without

touching the bottom; then, resting on a sandbank for a time, they completed their passage in three hours more without any loss. The chief damage their presence in a wild state does to agriculture is not so much the harm they do the crops, but the bar they cause to progress by discouraging the ryots in reclaiming land from the jungle. The largest elephant Mr. Sanderson measured, out of many hundreds which he has seen, stood 9 feet 10 inches at the shoulder. "Twice round an elephant's foot is his height within one or two inches; more frequently it is exactly so." The largest which he shot, a dangerous rogue-elephant in the Kákankoté jungle, was 9 feet 7 inches in height at the shoulder; 26 feet 2½ inches from tip of trunk to tip of tail; and its tusks together weighed 74½ pounds. The tusks are never renewed when once lost, though Jerdon states that the first tusks are shed before the second year. The elephant will live to 150 years (from 80 to 120 years is the opinion of experienced natives), and it is not full grown until it attains its twenty-fifth year. After the wild animals have been driven into the stockade, mahouts on trained elephants enter and experience little difficulty in tying the legs of the captives. They are then led out and tethered to trees, when they soon become submissive and even gentle. Mr. Sanderson and a mahout mounted one on the sixth day after bringing her out of the *kheddah*. Elephants are divided by the natives into three castes, signifying thorough-breds, half-bred, and third-rates. A *koomeriah* or thoroughbred is the grandest specimen of the animal, and is practically of unlimited value in the market, 2,000*l.* not being an unknown figure for such an elephant. In 1835 the price of elephants was 45*l.* per head; tuskers of any pretensions are now worth from 800*l.* to 1,500*l.*, and nothing can be bought under 150*l.* The great annual fair of Sonopoor on the Ganges is the chief mart in India for the sale of elephants. The full strength of the Bengal elephant establishment in the Lower Commissariat Circle is nominally 1,000. Each animal is expected by the code to carry 1,640 lbs., exclusive of attendants and chains. Each elephant ought to be provided with at least 800 lbs. of fodder a day, and the total monthly expenses allowed for a female of full size in the Bengal Commissariat Department is 24 rupees—in the Madras Department exactly double. But we must not let our elephant run away with us; few things are more dangerous either in reality or in print. The above are samples of much interesting lore connected with this animal in Mr. Sanderson's book, which is indispensable to all who wish for information on any point of an elephant's life and economy. It is full of woodcraft and sporting adventures, and is written in a genial spirit; while its maps and illustrations are worthy adjuncts of a work which must long rank as the standard authority on the Indian elephant. M. G. WATKINS.

Pyramid Facts and Fancies. By James Bonwick. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

MR. BONWICK has produced a very interesting book. The Great Pyramid of Khufu or

Cheops has possessed a fascination for the mind of travellers and historians from the days of Herodotus down to our own, when under the guidance of Mr. John Taylor and Prof. Piazza Smyth it has been made the starting-point of a new religion; and the literature of which it has been the subject is at once large and curious. This literature Mr. Bonwick has conscientiously studied, and the results of his labours are compressed into the handy little volume before us. He may well entitle it *Pyramid Facts and Fancies*, since the facts connected with the sepulchre of King Cheops have been almost buried under a pile of fancies and paradoxes as huge as the pyramid itself.

Indeed it is no wonder that so striking a monument of the old world, a monument, too, which looms out of that grey dawn of history from which modern research is but now lifting the veil, should excite so many strange dreams in an untrained and impressionable mind. It guards, as it were, the entrance of Egypt, the seat of the earliest known civilisation, and seems to symbolise the massive grandeur and venerable mystery of that ancient empire. Apart from theories which would make it a revelation complementary to that of the Bible, or would turn the sarcophagus of its builder into a divinely-appointed standard of weights and measures, the Great Pyramid inspires us with a sense of the mysterious. It is one of the oldest existing monuments of civilised man, and yet it seems to overshadow and condemn all the puny structures of later ages. Though not forty centuries, as Napoleon said, look down upon us from its summit, but rather sixty, the power and civilisation to which it bears witness must have exceeded that of the Egypt of a subsequent time, or even that of Rome itself. When we consider the culture and civilisation of the Old Egyptian Empire, springing full-grown, like Athena, from the darkness of prehistoric time, the mysticism of Prof. Piazza Smyth and his followers appears almost justified.

But the vagaries of mystical mathematicians and astronomers are interesting rather to the student of psychology than to the student of history; the latter will preferably turn to those parts of Mr. Bonwick's book in which the character and dimensions, the history and fortunes of the Great Pyramid are treated with fullness and exactitude. The stones whereof it is composed came from the granite quarries of Elephantine and Syene and the alabaster rocks of the Khalil mountains. The quarry-marks of Cheops are painted in red on the walls of the five upper chambers, and Lepsius discovered the royal name engraved over the doors, where the cartouche is put after the king's name instead of around it as in later inscriptions. According to the Arabic historians, the Pyramid was broken open by the Khalif Mamún, who discovered

"towards the top a chamber, with a hollow stone (the sarcophagus), in which there was a statue like a man (the mummy case), and within it a man, upon whom was a breastplate of gold set with jewels; upon this breastplate was a sword of inestimable price, and at his head a carbuncle of the bigness of an egg, shining like the light of day; and upon him were characters writ with a pen, which no man understood."

Though this account is given by a credible contemporary, Ibn Abd al-Hakm, it is doubted by De Sacy and others, who think that the Pyramid was opened before the journey of Mamún in Egypt. It has even been doubted whether the pyramid was cased in marble, as Herodotus expressly states, though Colonel Vyse discovered two of the casing-stones, and certainly the story that the mosque of Hassan was built by Saladin with the stones he had removed from it is open to criticism. The other pyramids, however, have been coated with granite and marble, while Melik-alizir in 1196 tried to strip the third pyramid, and Mehemet Ali succeeded in getting some of the marble casing of a Dashúr pyramid. It was only under Turkish rule that the pyramids were left in peace. As Mr. Bonwick says:—

"It has been the habit to abuse the Turk for the ruin of ruins in Egypt. History does not substantiate the charge. The cultured Semitic race, the Saracens, are more open to the reproof. Turkish pashas have ruled since Western European travellers visited the Nile; and not until the days of Mehemet Ali, of the European Albanian race, were these devastations known to any extent. Mr. Gliddon declares that 'until 1820 little injury had been done to the ruins.' And this Vandalism has followed the presumed law of progress. The crushing of these glorious trophies of ancient civilisation has been in accordance with *Western ideas*. Money was to be made. Money *must* be made. Money *can* be made by the breaking up of temples, and the using of their stones for sugar-factories. And the progressive and much-extolled pasha broke up the temples and raised the sugar-houses."

Under Mariette Bey and the present Khedive a better state of things has at last been inaugurated, and an attempt has been made to put a stop to the wholesale spoliation of Egyptian antiquities by the barbarians of Western Europe.

Mr. Bonwick's sympathies are not wholly antiquarian, and it is clear that he takes a keen interest in the condition of the descendants of the men who reared the Great Pyramid:—

"Again and again," he tells us, has he "heard the wish expressed that the English, and not the Khedive, ruled in the land." "Egypt under the English," he adds, "would recover its lost dominion. In India, we have learned, at last, and to some appreciable extent, how to govern native races. The Turks in 400 years made small progress in the work. We have had but 200 years to learn the lesson, and have, according to some, made little advance. While condemning the Turk for despising the simple fellah of Egypt, the wily Greek, and the stolid Bulgarian, it is not for us to throw the stone while our Christian and educated countrymen in India call high-class Brahmins and other refined Hindoos by the contemptuous name of *Niggers*. It marks no more conciliatory policy."

A. H. SAYCE.

Celtic Scotland: a History of Ancient Alban. By William F. Skene. Volume II.—Church and Culture. (Edinburgh: Douglas.)

UNLIKE the majority of historians, Mr. Skene has his subject well in hand before he begins to print, and he is able therefore to send through the press in rapid succession the volumes of his *Celtic Scotland*. *Bis dat qui cito dat*: and yet, if we were obliged

to wait much longer for their appearance, we should be too grateful for the boon to murmur at the delay.

In the present volume, the second of the series, Mr. Skene gives us the annals of the Celtic Church in Scotland. He brings to the consideration of his subject a thoroughly unprejudiced mind. Many persons have endeavoured to write history backwards to give dignity to the extravagances of modern religious parties, instead of deducing it in honest sequence of facts from the beginning. Jamieson's *History of the Culdees* is a specimen of this class of literary imposture. Mr. Skene is superior to folly of this kind. He has waited until every source of information seems to have been exhausted, and then he gives us the result of his investigations in a calm and carefully-weighed narrative.

It is now generally agreed that the Romano-British Christianity was of the most feeble description. The late Mr. Haddan did much to destroy the old traditional belief in its importance, but the list of the relics of that period which he gives in his edition of the *Concilia* is far too large. The occasional occurrence of small objects stamped with the sacred monogram is all that can justly be relied upon. Of course there were bishops in the chief Roman cities, York, London, and Lincoln (not Caerleon, as Mr. Haddan affirms), and these would have congregations more or less large, but they have left next to nothing behind them. Into the evidences which bear upon the general subject we cannot enter. We can only dwell, and that for a very brief space, upon the history of that part of our island with which the name and the researches of Mr. Skene are so honourably connected.

At the close of the fourth century the mission of Ninian into Galloway was the first flash of light through the darkness of the North. He seems to have been an emissary from St. Martin of Tours, from whom the Celtic Church received so much of its early discipline and training. The home of St. Martin was as much an object of veneration to the Celts as the monastery of St. Andrew upon the Coelian hill was to the missionaries of Gregory and their descendants. At Whithorn, the *Candida Casa* of Bede, Ninian endeavoured to set up a missionary college after the fashion of his model in France. But there is every reason to believe that the influence of the teaching and educational establishment of Ninian died gradually away.

The next great, indeed the greatest, missionary effort in Scotland was made in the sixth century by a party of Irishmen, of whom Columba was the chief. The poet and the scholar in every age have been delighted to dwell upon the fervour and the successes of the little family of religious heroes which found a home at Iona, and spread the name of that sanctuary into every nook and corner of Northern Europe. The ancient biographies of Columba are works of the highest interest, especially that from the pen of Adamnan, the reproduction of which in recent years by Dr. Rees is one of the ablest historical efforts of the present century. For Mr. Skene the

life and the labours of Columba have an evident charm. To the investigations of his predecessors in the same field he has added, what we did not possess before, a minute topographical description of Iona and the islands which lie near it, and he is thus enabled to explain many an historical allusion which was previously obscure, and to ascertain the sites of places which have been hitherto unknown. Mr. Skene's chapters on Iona are the most instructive parts of his volume. The religious system which had its centre in that island bade fair at one time to extend far and wide, but it found a most formidable adversary in the Church of Rome. Wilfrid first rolled it back from Northumbria, and by slow degrees the creed of Columba faded away even in the island on which he lived and died.

In the eighth century the Columban Church received its death-blow. There were two weapons which inflicted the wound on the monastic principle which was its characteristic. The first was the influence of the secular clergy whom the Roman Church had always recognised as properly co-existent with monachism. Wilfrid first impressed this on the Northumbrians, and within a generation after his decease Ceolfrid, Abbot of Jarrow, drove the wedge home, and succeeded as well with Nectan, king of the Picts, as Wilfrid had done in the beginning of his career with Oswiu of Northumbria. The other principle which helped to destroy the monastic life of the old Columban Church was asceticism. The number of those increased for whom the monastery was insufficient in discipline as well as seclusion. These were known by the name of Ceile de, who are now believed to be unconnected with the system of Columba. Under the combined influence of the secular clergy and the ascetics, the northern monasteries came into an evil case; they were secularised, as Bede says in his well-known letter to Egbert, and the seats of irreligion and licence. To remedy these abuses the Church of Rome tried to provide a cure in the institution of the order of secular canons, which probably came into vogue in the North in the eighth and ninth centuries. The remedy, however, was of a very doubtful nature. As the Columban monks left their monasteries, their places were filled by parties of these ascetics, who, together with the secular clergy, were brought under the semblance at least of a monastic rule. To them the name of Culdees was generally applied. But the old family and tribal influences of the preceding system were not easily thrown off, and by degrees monastic life sank still lower than before. Clerical marriage, hereditary succession, lay abbots and officers of the Church, the secularisation of Church property, these were a few of the results of a system which spread into England as well as through Scotland and Ireland, and became so deep-rooted and popular that the effects of it can be traced in England in the reign of Henry III. The state of the Scottish Church before a reformer came to it was lamentable indeed.

The reformer was practically Margaret, the sainted queen of Malcolm III., and an English princess by birth. She brought to bear upon the corruptions of the Church of

her adopted country the influence of herself, and Edgar, David, and Alexander her sons. She possessed not only a personal piety of the rarest order, but also that love of discipline which was native to her father's house. The old tribal system gave way to parishes and diocesan episcopacy; the religious orders of the Church of Rome and the establishment of monasteries for them to occupy, broke up the influence of the old Celtic Church; and by degrees the existing houses of religion were obliged to conform to the new ideas, and regular canons took the place of the old Culdees. The first draft of Austin, or regular, canons was brought into Scotland in 1115 from Nostell in Yorkshire and placed at royal Scone, and it became the fashion to recreate the ecclesiastical as well as the civil institutions of Scotland after English models. York had but little say in these re-arrangements, owing to her oft-repeated claim of metropolitical supremacy; but it is observable that a prior of Durham, a monk of Canterbury, and an Austin canon from Nostell occupied in succession the great see of St. Andrews. The chapter of Salisbury became the model of the new body which took possession of the church of Glasgow, while the church of Moray went to Lincoln for the same purpose. Scotland soon became divided into ten bishoprics, all drawn up in their capitular and diocesan arrangements upon the English plan; and a system of refounding the old monasteries, with the creation of others upon new sites, made the revolution complete, and threw over Scotland the Roman organisation with all its intricate network. The great promoter of the new monastic system in Scotland was David I. But in what did he not excel? And he owed his success not more to his maternal training than to the wise lessons which he had learned in his youth during his residence at the English Court, acting as they did upon an energetic and thoughtful mind. A carefully-drawn historical study of the life of David I. and his son Henry from a competent pen, such as that of Mr. Skene, would be a very acceptable work.

To thank Mr. Skene for a work like this might almost savour of impertinence. It stands alone in a field of labour in which others have not been idle. We trust that he may be spared to complete the remaining portion of his undertaking. Death has been so busy of late years among the Scottish antiquaries of renown that we cling with a kind of filial regard to the very few that remain to us; and of these Mr. Skene is the chief.

J. RAINE.

Diplomatic Sketches. By "An Outsider." I. Count Beust. (R. Bentley.)

THERE must be a good deal of the "Ives Boswelliana" about the nature of "An Outsider," and it has shown itself very freely in his sketch of Count Beust's career, which stretches over the past thirty years of diplomatic history. The idea conveyed is that almost every measure that has been taken for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe during this period and has turned out successfully has been suggested, or mainly influenced, by Count Beust, and

that nearly every unnecessary war, nearly every political *fiasco*, has been caused by disregard of his advice, or the adoption of a policy contrary to his principles. He saved Saxony: he resuscitated Austria: he strongly opposed the Crimean war: under his leadership Prussia might have lain down with the Bund, and Eastern Germany have rested in the security of idyllic peace. Finally, the total Eastern Question might have been solved as a nursery riddle! Without concurring in these sentiments, we recognise our Ambassador from Vienna as a distinguished diplomatist. The present memoir commences with his arrival at nearly the topmost rung of the ladder, mentioning no facts regarding his family or education, a word respecting which may not be out of place here. He was born at Dresden in 1809, the younger brother of Vicomte de Beust, a distinguished authority on geology and mineralogy. Leaving physical science to his *frère aîné*, the Count took to politics. He received his university education at Göttingen and Leipsic and was a pupil of Heeren, from whom he probably imbibed much of his theory of the European "States-system."

He quickly rose through the junior ranks of diplomacy, and after being accredited to London in 1846 and to Berlin in 1848, we find him in 1849 at the head of the Saxon Foreign Office. Count Beust's policy has always been thoroughly German. He was the advocate of the "Trias" Government, and foremost in prompting the terms of the Bamberg "Identical Notes" in 1854, stipulating that the Bund in its entirety should be associated in any steps taken for the joint government of Prussia, Austria, and the rest of the Fatherland. He has ever proved the champion of the smaller States against absorption in Prussia, and this has brought him into constant collision with Prince Bismarck.

We must take exception to the manner in which the Count is here glorified at the expense of others, and to the amount of *animus* and political rancour with which his opponents are assailed. We do not think that he came well out of the Danish Question. As representative of the Bund in the London Conference, he was instrumental in depriving Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, thinking little that, as the event proved, Prussia, and not the Duke of Angustenburg, would obtain possession of the territory. But of course the fault in this, as in every other mistake, lay with others! The late Earl Russell was—well, Count Beust said of him on one occasion that his offensive language "equalled the levity of his assertions; that his total ignorance of what was going on in Germany was coupled with threats no one feared," &c.; and "An Outsider," speaking of the despatch in which these words occur, testifies to many other like documents "with which he has enriched the archives of our Foreign Office, regardless for the great and glorious traditions of the past," and accuses him "of only trying his martial ardour with States unable to defend themselves and of collecting rebuffs from anyone not inclined to stand nonsense." Nearer home, we seem to find that German statesmen who opposed the

great Saxon were reckless, ill-advised, or mad! Neither Count Buol nor Count Rechberg seem ever to have done a wise thing or even said one. The merits of other contemporary statesmen are similarly disregarded or condemned.

Well, spite of Count Beust, the Bund fell: his own dismissal was the price of Saxony's very existence; but it is at this crisis, according to our opinion, that the brighter part of his career began. He has been the mainspring of the machinery by which Austria has once more been raised to a first-rate Power, and the wisdom of his administration of that empire between 1866 and 1872 would alone place him among the ranks of notable statesmen. Much is said regarding Count Beust's communications with Napoleon III. The first order given to the new Emperor came from the Saxon Court, and although there appears to be no foundation for the rumour of the existence of a secret Franco-Austrian treaty of alliance, it is certain that the French Government received much good advice and wise caution from Count Beust prior to the war with Prussia.

With respect to the Eastern Question, Count Beust's programme points to a collective tutelage of Turkey by all the Powers, the supervision being delegated to combined action and not to individual interference. Perhaps the practical value of this theory will some day be investigated. Meanwhile let it rest.

The most interesting portion of the work is the notes and personal anecdotes scattered through the volume. They are well worth reading, and must be the result of much knowledge and experience. There are a few slips, either of the author or printer—such as the mis-spelling in the names Lord Beaconsfield and Sir A. Mallet; and we are certain that no despatch of Prince Gortchakoff of May 15, 1827, was ever sent to Prince Wolkonsky to be read to Baron Beust. Has not the adjective "Napoleonian" a queer sound?

T. W. CRAWLEY.

NEW NOVELS.

Scotch Firs. By Sarah Tytler, Author of "A Garden of Women." Two Vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Freda. By the Author of "Mrs. Jerminham's Journal." Three Vols. (Bentley.)

Verney Court. An Irish Novel, in Two Vols. By M. Nethercott. (Remington.)

THE first of these novels is made up of two charming tales, one of which has appeared so lately in the *Cornhill* that we need only refer to it as a telling corrective of the fanatical craze of Scotch kirk-folk and Dissenters against the stage. Ministers or lay-people who still retain a scruple as to visiting the theatre may find their consciences made easier by the perusal of "the Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London." There is more of mystery and incident in "The Principal of St. Ninian's," which unveils graphically, and by stages, the skeleton long hidden from the prying eyes of the Professors and Senatus Academicus of that typical Scotch University, in the cupboard of its corpulent, rosy, imposing-looking Principal

Graham. The jealousy of canny elders and rivals finds a mouthpiece in the outspoken, Ossianic, revolutionary professor of *belles lettres*, Neil Colquhoun, a cadet of a Highland family, diametrically opposite in views to the old-fashioned Principal, who in virtue of his lairdship of the estate of Inch, as well as his collegiate pre-eminence, was in decided antagonism to the popular party. At home the Principal has an ailing, delicate wife, who finds no consolation for the embarkation of her three sons on the sea of busy life in the addition to her household of a rather silly brunette, a niece of her husband's, Parnel Lingham. But she develops a keen and unwonted interest in a new mistress of the St. Ninian's Infant and Sewing School, a Highland lassie, by name Margaret Graham. The mystery of the tale centres in this heroine, who when Principal Graham is brought to bay by his accusers and subordinates, proves to be the daughter he had feared to own, not the niece he had wronged, by a *misty-manner* ("misdemeanour") against the law of the Church, as his servant Chirsty calls it; but who vindicates her parentage and gains the hand of the conciliated opponent of her sire, Neil Colquhoun, by her possession of the courage and true womanhood of the Principal's mother. The tale is told with a natural pathos, much force of delineation of character, and decided sparkles of wit and humour.

Those who have read the stories of the *Runaway*, *Miss Hitchcock's Wedding Dress*, and the *Very Young Couple*, and the stirring poem of *Harry*, will be prepared for a suspicion of fastness in the heroine of the novel of *Freda*. And not without cause. The author, had she prefaced her new novel, would doubtless have shown that she strove to delineate a true and pure-minded woman, who, set in the midst of trials and traps to the conduct which the standard of purity requires, and the element of "sensation" imperils, manages to steer clear of shoals, and surmount all impediments to unsophisticated innocence. "To the pure all things are pure," and the author of *Mrs. Jerminham's Journal* is one of the most honest and enthusiastic preachers of this text with whom we are acquainted. Our only fear is whether editors and critics who know the world through a hard, strong glass, will have patience to follow the adventures of the heroine without flinging away the book unfinished. Scarcely more than a girl, but one of rare beauty, versatility, and wilfulness, she drops down as from the clouds at a farmhouse where she had sojourned in younger days, to astonish her hostess Letty, and to masquerade at milking the cows, feeding the chickens, and shelling the peas, with such success that Vicar Underwood believes her to be the new maid-of-all-work; and when circumstances bring about her loan, as a sort of help, to his invalid sister at the vicarage, he is so bewitched that he hazards an offer of marriage only to learn that she is a wife already, and a wife who has run away from her husband. It turns out to have been a hasty love-at-first-sight match, concluded before Freda knew her own mind, and one which her proud and unyielding husband,

Lionel Fane, so far repents of, after Freda has left him, that he determines to cut short his matrimonial experiences by emigration *solus*. Freda is placed on a liberal allowance, and uses her longed-for freedom to go as a parlour-boarder to a school at Clapham, where on her eighteenth birthday she learns that she is a widow. Her husband's death by a fall from his horse is reported from the colonies, and the family solicitor informs her that by a will made directly after his marriage she succeeds to 3,000*l.* per annum. Strange to say, though her dislike to the deceased was ineffaceable, she is in no hurry to repair her first mistake by a more congenial alliance. Engaging a Miss Bell, or Corabel, the English teacher at the school, as a companion, she goes to her only kinsfolk in Jamaica, and having there closed her uncle's eyes, returns in a year to England, where she is paragon of beauty at a western watering-place, beset by suitors whom she does not care for, and pursued by a mysterious Mr. Percival, whose antecedents no one knows. But a crush at the railway station disarranges Percival's false beard, and reveals that under his red wig and bushy red whiskers he has black hair. He is, in short, Lionel Fane, only killed by report, and attracted home to linger on the track of one he cannot forget, and to re-enact Enoch Arden with better results and happier. The novel of *Freda* will be variously judged. It is clever, amusing, genuinely in earnest. Some of the unsophisticated heroine's *ipse dixit*s are really philosophical saws without her knowing it. There is life and stir in every chapter through the succession of incident and adventure; and the little songs which Freda trills in the first volume are, in one word, delicious.

Verney Court is a novel which only deserves notice with a view to contrasting the character of the wilful and ill-fated Catherine Verney therein with the heroine of our last novel. In this case the very spirit of flirtation and fickleness tempts a sprite-like and beautiful girl to trifle with two lovers, until her tyrannical father is provoked to apply to her the same coercion and imprisonment as had been the cause of her mother's madness and death. There is a graphic touch in the burning of Verney Court and the apparition of the incarcerated and ill-fated Catherine amid the flames. But the whole story is too melodramatic; too full of villains, rakes, and venal "sizers," which last class the author evidently thinks is capable of forgery, poisoning, to say nothing of lies, robbery, and arson, at the lowest prices. *Verney Court* may be an "Irish novel," but the memory of Lever, Carleton, and others, forbids the statement.

JAMES DAVIES.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Works of Robert Burns. Vol. II. and III. Poetry. (Edinburgh: Paterson.) This edition, by far the best that has yet appeared, proceeds satisfactorily. The second volume contains 194 compositions, beginning with "The Brigs of Ayr," 1786, and ending with "The Posie," 1791. Eight of them are marked with the asterisk, which denotes their being new, or to a great extent new, in this edition. There are three steel-engravings, chiefly the full-length portrait of Burns by Alex-

ander Nasmyth, which gives less spirit and importance to the poet's countenance than we find in some other likenesses; also two facsimiles of handwriting. The details of incident preceding Burns's visit to Edinburgh are carefully brought out in the first "introductory note" of the volume; and the like may be said of the remarks upon the amorous poem "The Gowden Locks of Anna." The poem named "A Prayer for Mary" is excluded, as now known to be not by Burns. Generally we have little but praise to give to the annotations and elucidations. Of course, however, an exception will occasionally occur: and we find one such with regard to the verses "How long and dreary is the night." Here the editor indulges in what we should call fussy hyper-criticism with regard to the quatrain—

"How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
As ye were sad and weary!
It was na sae ye glinted by
When I was wi' my dearie!"

We shall persist in considering this the right accentual course of the second couplet; and we regard the change now introduced as a bit of prosaic, and therefore perverse, particularity. The editor lays it down that a dash or pause must be introduced after the word "sae," thus giving to the whole sentence the extra-precise meaning, "It used not to be so: on the contrary, when I was with my dear, ye glinted by, instead of lingering by." Burns clearly (to our apprehension) disregards such discriminative verbal *minutiae*, and says in one clause, as a poet would say, "It was not thus slowly and wearily that ye glinted by when I was with my dear." Burns is the last poet to whom a grammarian-like precision of speech should be ascribed, or on whom it should be imposed as a substitute for first-hand lyrical impulse. Vol. iii., which appeared after we had already written about vol. ii., brings the poetical section of the edition to a close; the prose remains to be published.

Poetry of America: Selections from One Hundred American Poets from 1776 to 1876. With an Introductory Review of Colonial Poetry, and some Specimens of Negro Melody. By W. J. Linton. (Bell and Sons.) This neat volume of nearly 400 pages will be a considerable boon to miscellaneous readers of poetry: they will learn here—with more approach to completeness than from any other readily accessible source—what the last century of American poetry consists of. To say that the thing thus brought to the reader's knowledge is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever is not, however, our intention: we must confess that the great majority of the volume appears to us mediocre, and not strictly deserving of the name poetry. Mr. Linton has drawn freely upon Stoddard's re-edition, 1876, of Griswold's *Poets and Poetry of America*: about 128 of the pieces in the present volume come from that and previous selections, and Mr. Linton makes up a total of 256. He avoids religious poems, and (most properly) excludes extracts from long compositions. A woodcut portrait of Whitman, taken from a photograph, forms the frontispiece, and indicates Mr. Linton's sympathy with that poet: he is also a declared admirer of the serious poems of Lowell. The Review of Colonial Poetry forms a very agreeable notice, and a page of autographs of some of the more celebrated authors is given. Mr. Linton does not supply a very large number of specimens of any individual writer; for instance, there are but ten of so leading an author as Bryant, one of Halleck, seven of Emerson, ten of Longfellow, ten of Whittier, five of Wendell Holmes, four of Edgar Poe (not including his masterpiece, *For Annie*), eleven of Lowell, two of Thoreau, eight of Whitman, two of Leland, five of Stoddard, five of Bayard Taylor, four of Stedman, three of Aldrich, three of Bret Harte, one of Joaquin Miller. Thus the excellent matter of the volume comes within comparatively narrow limits, and the more space is left for matter which, whatever else it may be, is decidedly not excel-

lent. The records of dates, brief notes, and so on, are all to the purpose; and the whole structure of the volume is orderly and well cared for.

George Cruikshank, Artist and Humourist. With Numerous Illustrations, and a 1*l.* Bank Note. By Walter Hamilton, F.R.G.S. (Stock.) This brochure will hold its place among Cruikshankiana—though not indeed a foremost place. It consists of a lecture, somewhat enlarged and re-cast, which the author, who numbered Cruikshank in the list of his personal friends, read at the Chelsea Literary and Scientific Institution during the artist's lifetime. The tone is highly admiring, and agreeable from its kindness, although there is not any exceptional acumen in it, nor any large amount of unfamiliar matter. Some of the eulogies go beyond the right mark, as for instance the statement that Cruikshank's designs executed as woodcuts "are regarded as the most beautiful examples extant." Of the "numerous illustrations"—not very numerous—the most interesting is the "1*l.* Bank Note," which the artist issued in 1818 as a protest against the fearful multitude of hangings for passing forged notes, and which was a potent instrument in producing a reform in this respect: it purports, with a general external resemblance to a bank-note, to be a promise by Jack Ketch to perform any requisite number of executions. There is also a portrait of the artist, taken at the age of about forty. Some of the other illustrations are not by George Cruikshank, but avowedly by his brother Robert. George now lies buried in Kensal Green Cemetery: but at the close of the pamphlet it is stated that the Dean of St. Paul's has expressed his willingness to allow, at some future time when the alterations in the crypt may admit of it, the transfer of his remains to the Cathedral, should his friends and admirers then desire this.

A View of the Hindu Law as administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras. By J. H. Nelson, M.A., District Judge of Cuddapah. (Madras: Higginbotham and Co.) The author of this brochure is favourably known in the world of Indian official literature by his *Manual of the Madras District*, which for historical research and thoroughness of compilation ranks among the best of those "District Accounts" which the Indian Government has recently published. On the present occasion Mr. Nelson has utilised his intimate knowledge of the people of the country, in order to protest against the theory that the mass of the natives of Madras are "Hindus," and therefore subject to the principles of Hindu law. Practically, he brings a heavy charge against the administration of justice in the High Court of Judicature, which would seem somewhat a bold proceeding for a member of the judicial branch of the service. His charge is that the court applies the supposed maxims of Hindu law universally in all cases where the parties are neither Mohammedans nor Christians, on the assumption that such parties must be Hindus. Whereas, according to Mr. Nelson, the great bulk of the Tamil-speaking population of the Madras Presidency are not Hindus, either in origin, religion, or social customs; and yet more, the decisions of the High Court display an absolute misunderstanding of the real principles of Sanskrit law. We cannot follow Mr. Nelson into the legal controversy, where he relies upon the authority of the eminent Madras scholar, Dr. Burnell; and, indeed, we incline to think that he has done unwisely in confusing two independent lines of argument. But his views concerning the non-Aryan origin and the non-Hindu characteristics of the inhabitants of Southern India are deserving of much consideration. As he himself hints, they are capable of being extended to other parts of the peninsula; and if they are true, they must modify to no small extent the general principles of our administration. It is deplorable to admit that after a hundred years of British rule we are still in a state of total ignorance about the fundamental relations existing among the people.

The Principles of Science: a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method. By Prof. W. Stanley Jevons. (Macmillan.) This is a revised edition, in one volume, of the work originally published by Prof. Jevons in 1874, and reviewed in the ACADEMY at that time. There is now prefixed a Preface of some twenty pages, in which the author dwells upon the bibliography of the subject, and takes occasion to emphasise his fundamental positions by criticising the more important criticisms they have received. He has discovered that the celebrated Lord Stanhope had constructed "a mechanical device, capable of representing syllogistic inferences in a concrete form," of which the Rev. Robert Harley, F.R.S., will shortly publish a description; and that Leibnitz was familiar with "the principle of substitution," upon which he himself founds his entire logical system. We are not sure that the method of expressing the syllogism in mathematical formulae, and grinding out Barbara from a calculating-machine, has met with general acceptance; and there is much to be urged against both the substance and the tone of Prof. Jevons' disquisition upon the philosophy of science.

Die Strategie des Demosthenes im vierzehnten Jahre des Peloponnesischen Krieges (B.C. 418). Von H. Müller-Strübing. These pages are extracted from a forthcoming work on Thucydides. The author, in his book on "Aristophanes und die historische Kritik," published a conjecture in explanation of Thuc. v. 75, and in this pamphlet he answers objections raised against it by several scholars, among whom are Klassen and Kirchhoff. The chapter in question is remarkable for a strange omission. Thucydides is silent as to the name of the general in command of the Athenian reinforcements, which arrived on the day after the battle of Mantinea (B.C. 418), and then, along with the Eleans, whose sulky withdrawal brought about the Athenian defeat, proceeded to besiege Epidaurus, while the Spartans were occupied with their Carneian festival. According to Herr Müller-Strübing, the author of this spirited enterprise was none other than Demosthenes. Its eccentric audacity, he considers, plainly points to the hero of Pylus. He disposes easily of an objection based on ch. 80, where Demosthenes himself appears as the general who was despatched from Athens to bring back the Athenian troops still entrenched before Epidaurus. This, he shows, was not done till several months after the investment of that place. It is rather probable than otherwise, that the same general who had led the expedition, and induced the Athenian soldiers to persevere in the siege, was sent to bring them back—a duty involving some difficulty, which he only overcame by a ruse (ch. 80). The appointment of Demosthenes, who possessed such prestige in the Peloponnese, would explain the reconciliation of the offended Eleans, regarding whom Grote merely remarks that they probably regretted their previous untoward departure. This *prima facie* evidence is now confirmed by a new reading of an inscription (*Corp. Ins. Att.* No. 180), which has been examined anew by Dr. Lolling, a German antiquarian residing at Athens. This inscription relates to a sum of money paid from the treasury to Demosthenes for transport ships, and, with the restoration of the word "Argos" (for which Dr. Lolling vouches) is relied on by Herr Müller-Strübing as establishing his conjecture.

Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought. By James Bonwick, F.R.G.S. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The first page of his Preface shows that Mr. Bonwick is neither an original authority himself nor able to distinguish those who are. The book contains an immense quantity of "cram" derived from all quarters, good, bad, and indifferent. Quotations are incessant. The reader is bewildered by citations from "the able Egyptologist, Mr. Sharpe;" "the scholarly Mr. Dunbar Heath;" "the learned Frenchman, M. Beaufregard;" "the obscure but learned work of Henry Melville, the in-

terrogator;" "the profoundly learned author of *Art Magic*;" "the excellent authoress of *Mazzaroth*;" "that judicious and accurate archaeological scholar, Mr. Cooper;" "Mr. Robert Brown, Junior;" "Higgins's *Anacalypsis*;" "the philosophic and learned Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., Wesleyan;" "Owen Morgan, the Pontypridd writer on Druidism;" the Abbés Pluche and Dupuis; the Rev. Dr. Oliver, "deservedly ranked as one of the most distinguished writers on English Freemasonry;" "that pleasing expounder of myths, Mr. Baring-Gould;" the Religious Tract Society; "Mme. Blavatsky, the learned writer of *Isis Unveiled*;" "Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the reverential apologist of phallic exhibition;" and countless others, some of the latter being, indeed, the highest authorities that can be quoted. The author has not had time to assimilate all the learning he has accumulated. He is unable to identify a divinity whose name happens to be differently spelt in the books from which he has borrowed. "Sofh, goddess of writing" (p. 91), is only a wrongly-written name of Sefekh, mentioned three lines later on; and she is identical with "Thoth's wife, Sefx" (p. 290). Mr. Bonwick is, perhaps, aware that in this last name the letter *x*, which does not exist in Egyptian, stands for a Greek *χ*; but no intimation of this is given to his readers, any more than at page 129, where we read of Sutex and Sutekh. On the other hand, Khem and Knum, two quite distinct divinities, are jumbled together in one description (p. 103); as are also (p. 114), "Neith, Nouth, Nut, Nou, Nepte, and Nuk, a philosophic conception worthy of the nineteenth century after the Christian era rather than of the thirteenth before it, or earlier than that." A writer like Mr. Bonwick who is obliged to depend upon his authorities without knowing their respective values must necessarily admit a great deal of rubbish into a work like this. The best advice that can be given to his readers is to attach importance only to statements which are made on the authority of the "discreet Dr. Birch," C. W. Goodwin (who was indeed M.A., but not Rev.), Lipsius, Brugsch, Rougé, Mariette Bey, Chabas, Deveria, Lefebvre, and Naville. Prof. Max Müller and Mr. Sayce may also safely be added to the list, because these gentlemen never venture to talk about what they do not thoroughly know. Readers should be specially cautioned to distrust the statements as to the identity which Mr. Bonwick sees between the Egyptian and other religions, particularly Christianity. All religions have certain resemblances and points of contact, and they sometimes even borrow beliefs and practices; but it is only by relying on perversions of facts, positive misstatements, or radical misconceptions of geography and history, that such resemblances can be made out as Mr. Bonwick imagines.

The History of Drink. A Review, Social, Scientific, and Political. By James Samuelson. (Trübner.) History written for history's sake is one thing, and history written for a controversial purpose is another. We are describing, not blaming, the present book in saying that it is an argument for the Permissive Bill founded on a history of intoxicating liquors. The earlier chapters are a compilation from ordinary standard authorities as to the history of inebriants in Egypt, China, India, Greece, and Rome, &c. As there seems to be no modern work of reference on the general subject, it was quite worth while to collect the information in a popular shape. Looking over the details brought together, the reader is struck by the important cross-division among the religions of the world which arises when they are classed as wine-religions or the reverse. In the Vedas, Indra, the thunderer, reeling drunk with soma, does his wonders in the sky, and Aryan gods and worshipping Brahmans alike delight in libations of the sacred liquor. But in Buddhism, though derived from Brahmanism, one of the commandments is to abstain from intoxicating drinks. So Mohammed prohibits wine as abomin-

able, here going into strong opposition to the Judaism and Christianity which are the main sources of his religion, and which, emphatically taking wine to be a divine blessing given to man, consecrate it accordingly by use in sacred rites. Mr. Samuelson observes that "the practice of combining the use of intoxicating drink with religious worship . . . has retained its place in the ceremonies of the modern Jews, and has found its way into the worship of every denomination of Christians [this, by the way, is not accurate], from the Unitarians to the Roman Catholics." He continues: "We cannot help remarking that until the custom, however nominal, ceases to receive the highest possible sanction—the approval of the Church and the priesthood—it seems idle to attempt to suppress or discountenance the use of alcohol by coercive measures among the lay members of society" (p. 37). To judge by what has already happened in the history of religions, where the question has arisen whether intoxicating liquor is to be regarded as sacred or abominable, it seems not unlikely that it may cause a schism of some consequence in England within the next ten or twenty years.

Die Philosophie der Geschichte. Darstellung und Kritik der Versuche zu einem Aufbau derselben, von R. Rocholl. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht.) This work would have inspired Canning and Pitt with an additional stanza for the *Anti-Jacobin* on the "U-niversity of Gottingen." Beside selling doctors' degrees cheap, the *Georgia Augusta* invites competition for prize-essays, one of which, now published, throws some light on the notions of scholastic and literary merit held by that reverend corporation. We should be sorry to be well-informed enough to be able to criticise Rocholl's notices of all the two hundred and twenty and odd authors included in his survey of the Philosophy of History. But we shall not risk much in saying that, although his catalogue of names is the most exhaustive yet compiled, his knowledge is superficial; while his criticisms, where not borrowed, are rubbish, and are expressed in a manner which shows the depths of stylistic and grammatical degradation of which the German language is capable. Of Herodotus he says that the interference of the Gods in human affairs is as constant as in Homer. "Their envy, their revenge, make things . . . It is unnecessary to draw men to the life; for at bottom it is not they who act: the Gods do it all." This misrepresents the Father of History, whose Nemesis, or divine retribution, occasionally and capriciously punishes men for their crimes, or spites them for their good fortune; but by no means keeps them under perpetual and minute control. As Grote and Coxe say, "his religious interpretation does not exclude the statement of positive, ascertainable causes." With respect to Providential interferences and the average scope allowed by heaven to human energies, Herodotus is not so much more theological than many modern historians. Niebuhr, e.g., distinctly ascribed the French defeats in the German War of Liberation to God's care for "his Germans;" and Dr. Arnold argued at some length that Napoleon was finally crushed "by none and by nothing but the direct and manifest interposition of God." The remark on not drawing to the life shows unsurpassed ignorance of Herodotus, whose History, as everyone knows, is a regular gallery of national and personal portraits. The treatment of Thucydides is altogether insufficient. Does he deserve to be called a critical historian? Did he write, as he himself alleges, *ad narrandum*—to relate facts—or *ad probandum*, like Lanfrey, with a particular purpose; or, as Coleridge puts it, to illustrate his political theories? Is he deep or shallow in his denial of petticoat influences and his tendency to ignore such "little causes," as Bossuet would have said, as the "fenêtre du Trianon," which set Louvois to invent a fresh war? The last Göttingen lights on disputed

points like these would have been far more interesting than vague stuff about Thucydides deducing events from the constitution of human nature, which is always putting forth the same demands in opposition to law, and thus perpetually producing similar events; so that "the future will afford the same spectacle as the past has done"! All this, of course, is unwarranted by the text of Thucydides, to whom it is absurd to ascribe speculations resembling those of Vico. Equally gratuitous is the statement that the historian "admits a Necessity in the march of affairs;" and that "behind all stand the ruling Gods"—as if Thucydides had not eliminated the divine government of the world! Where Rocholl is not blundering, he dismisses the writers he quotes with old hack verdicts, without attempting to see whether there is any case for the use of fresh discrimination. He thinks that Bossuet describes men as mere passive agents of the divine will, whereas anyone who has read the *Histoire Universelle* with reasonable attention must see that his "les hommes agissent, mais Dieu les mène," is a formula used by the Eagle of Meaux conventionally and for episcopal respectability's sake, which does not prevent him from thinking and writing about affairs like a practical, common-sense politician. It is a curious thing that Rocholl should not have asked himself how it is that, though two hundred and twenty and odd individuals, many of them men of high genius, have brought contributions towards the formation of a Philosophy of History, nevertheless historians persistently keep, on the whole, to the ways of Thucydides and Herodotus. Recent improvements (or alleged improvements) in historical composition refer almost entirely to questions of method; the best recent historians, like Freeman, Froude, Lanfrey, have taken the liberty of altogether neglecting Political Ethology, Inverse Deduction, &c. In Germany, as here, the belief that history falls within the scope of science is confined exclusively to persons like Rocholl, with unhistorical minds. The reaction there in favour of mere narrative (for which, unfortunately, the Germans have little talent) is almost too complete; it has been stimulated by the wild aberrations of Schelling, Baader, Krause, and others quoted in Rocholl's *Catena*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. MINTO, who was for some years editor of the *Examiner*, has now ceased to have any connexion with that paper.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish in the course of the autumn a memoir of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., Scholar, Poet, and Divine, by his son the Rev. James T. Hodgson, M.A. Mr., better known as Provost, Hodgson, from his long connexion in that capacity with Eton College, was one of the most intimate friends of Lord Byron. The memoir will contain letters from Lord Byron and his sister, Mrs. Leigh, throwing much light on the relations between Lord and Lady Byron.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish shortly a biography of the late Yakoob Beg, ruler of Kashgar. In addition to the eventful career of that potentate, it will describe the history of Kashgar from the earliest times to the present day, when it has become once more incorporated with the Chinese Empire. The author is Mr. D. C. Boulger, who has a paper on the same subject in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, and has written much upon Kashgar in contemporary literature.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND Co. will publish immediately Mr. W. Laird-Clowes' new poem, *Love's Rebellion*. They have also commissioned the same gentleman to translate Herr von Winterfeld's latest novel, *Ein bedeutender Mensch*; and the work is rapidly progressing.

MR. ARTHUR H. MOXON, of Tavistock Street, will shortly publish in his "Popular Novel" series *The Master of Riverswood*, by Mrs. Arthur Lewis.

MESSRS. GRIFFITHS AND FARRAN announce for publication *My Mother's Diamonds*, by Miss Janet M. Greer, with a frontispiece by Ludovici; *Aunt Annette's Stories to Ada*, by Miss A. A. Salamans, illustrated by Louisa Corboux and C. O. Murray; *Every Inch a King: or, the Story of Rex and his Friends*, a tale about dogs, written by Mrs. Worthington Bliss and illustrated by Harrison Weir; *Holland and her Heroes*, by Miss Mary Albert, illustrated by Mr. Alfred Johnson. The same publishers are preparing for Christmas *Fairy Tales*, published by Command of her Bright Dazzlingness Gloriana, Queen of Fairy Land, by a Soldier of the Queen.

WE are informed that a course of six lectures on Meteorology will be given under the auspices of the Council of the Meteorological Society, commencing in October next. The subjects of the lectures will be:—"The Nature and Physical Properties of the Atmosphere;" "Air Temperature, its Distribution and Range;" "Atmospheric Pressure, Wind and Storms;" "Clouds and Weather Signs;" "Rain, Snow, Hail, and Electricity;" and "The Nature, Methods, and General Objects of Meteorology." It is intended that these lectures shall give a concise account of the present state of knowledge on these subjects.

THE librarian of the Society of Telegraph Engineers has issued a specimen sheet of a catalogue of books and papers on Electricity and Magnetism, compiled by Sir Francis Ronalds, which will be published by that Society. The catalogue will contain more than 1,200 entries, including every important work, and almost every paper, on Electricity and Magnetism up to the compiler's death, in 1873. Its compilation was the labour of a great part of the life of Sir Francis Ronalds, and the library which he acquired during these years is now the property of the Society. For the use of librarians a special edition, printed on one side of the paper only, is proposed.

THE young University of Chicago has very wisely elected a scholar of German education to its professorship of Biblical Literature. Dr. Curtiss has already won his spurs by his essay on the name "Maccabee," and by his able though inconclusive work against Kuenen and Graf called *The Levitical Priests* (Edinburgh: Clark). We have just received, fresh from the author's hand, his very dry, but to a student of the Bible not uninteresting, academic dissertation *De Aaronitici sacerdotii atque Thorae Elohistice origine* (Lipsiæ: Hinrichs). He endeavours to show, first, that the books of the Old Testament written before the Captivity do really imply that the priesthood was already confined to the descendants of Aaron; and, secondly, that the post-Captivity writers, to whom the Levitical legislation must have been authoritative, use language about the Levites not very dissimilar to that of the pre-Captivity writers, and which, if pressed as Kuenen and Graf press the language of the latter, would prove that even they were not acquainted with the Levitical legislation. This is a real contribution towards a mutual understanding between the two sides of critics, and may assist in the formation of a middle view, which will not be, however, a mere compromise. For two things are coming out more and more clearly—viz., that neither the ultra-orthodox theory of the Pentateuch nor the extreme radical view is philologically or exegetically tenable, and that unless such a middle view as we have indicated should be, at least in outline, arrived at, ordinary students will take refuge in an utter scepticism on the most important subjects of Biblical criticism.

PROF. ALPHONSE RIVIER of the University of Brussels has just published a very useful elementary treatise entitled *Traité Élémentaire des Successions à Cause de Mort en Droit Romain*. It is published at Brussels by Gustave Mayolez.

THE rapid development of diplomatic and commercial relations between the Empire of Japan and the nations of Europe has induced the Shushikuwan, or Board of Historical Studies at Tokio, the seat of the Government and the residence of the Emperor, to draw up an account of the Geography and History of Japan, which has been translated into French on occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1878. The work has been recently published at Paris, with a short Preface by the President of the Japanese Commission, under the title of *Le Japon à l'Exposition Universelle de 1878*. It supplies much information hitherto inaccessible to Europeans.

The Industrial History of the United States, by Mr. Albert S. Bolles, announced in the ACADEMY three months ago, is now in the press, and will be published about the end of this month. Mr. Bolles is editor of two American newspapers, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Boston.

A FRENCH Society, "Les Colons-Explorateurs," who occupy themselves with the economical and practical details for encouraging colonisation, have just issued an account of their activity in Sumatra under the title *Exploration et Colonisation*.

HERR Johannes Proelss, editor of the *Allgemeine Literarische Correspondenz*, a well-known student of English literature, has collected into a volume a series of essays and sketches dealing with features of English seaside life as seen at Ramsgate and Margate.

AMONG the recent nominations to the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour are the three following names in the department of fine arts: M. Charles Guiraud, musical composer; M. Racinet, draughtsman; M. Bouwens van der Boyen, architect.

THE Secretary of the Académie Française has been authorised to accept a legacy of 40,000 francs, bequeathed by M. Lelevain to found a yearly prize for wisdom, virtue and probity.

THE death is announced of M. Dollingen, the joint founder with the better known M. de Villemessant of the weekly *Figaro*; and of the Baron de Slane, member of the Institute, and an accomplished Arabic scholar.

THE novel by M. Th. Bentzon entitled "Un Remords" which has been running in the pages of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* has just been published by MM. Calmann-Lévy.

AN industrious bookseller at Würzburg has collected statistics of the newspapers of the different countries of the world, with the object of showing the proportionate representation of distinctively Catholic opinions in the periodical press. It appears that Europe can boast of 13,960 newspapers and periodicals, of which only about 1 in 14, or 937, are Catholic in tendency. The largest proportion is shown by Belgium—154 out of 250. Great Britain and France, a Protestant and a Catholic country, have the same number of Catholic journals, 42: only in Britain it is 42 out of 2,500, in France 42 out of 2,000. According to Herr Leo Wörl's statement, all the Catholic papers in Paris can only claim 6,000 subscribers between them: while the *Univers* is said to sell only 7,000 copies in the whole of France. Germany exhibits the largest issue of newspapers, of which 1 in 14 is Catholic; Austria, with a third of the total issue of Germany, shows 1 in 13. Here again the difference between the Protestant and the Catholic Empire is very slight. Italy has 1 in 7; Spain only 1 in 8. Turning to North America, we find a total of 8,500, somewhat more than Britain, France, and Germany together, of which 113 are Catholic; while the great Catholic continent of South America shows out of 1,000 only 11 newspapers representing its dominant religion. Neither Africa nor Australia has a single Catholic periodical, while Asia has 1 out of 375.

THE friends of Walt Whitman announce through the *West Jersey Press*, that the poet is projecting a new book, *Far and Near at Fifty-Nine* (fifty-nine is his age), comprising all sorts of themes, mostly in prose. He is also going to visit various parts of New Jersey, &c., and to publish notes of these places, and of previous Western and Southern excursions, in one of the daily newspapers; and even—in spite of his paralytic affection, which limits considerably his powers of movement—contemplates vaguely giving lectures in California as well as nearer home. The article from which we take these statements concludes in the usual way: "Finally, I think the old fellow the most human being I have ever met."

THE announcement of an American bookseller who has reprinted the late Prof. Conington's translation of the *Aeneid*, designates the author as the "Rev. John Conington, late Professor of Latin in the University of Dublin."

THE brother of Mr. Lowell, Mr. Robert T. S. Lowell, the author of a novel entitled *The New Priest in Conception Bay*, which was successful twenty years ago, is about to bring out another work of fiction portraying the Dutch provincial settlers in America of several generations ago. During his long period of silence Mr. Robert Lowell has written but little except a few poems and prose sketches.

THE *American Publisher's Weekly* announces that Joaquin Miller will publish next month a volume of poems dedicated to Lord Houghton, entitled *Songs of Far Away Lands*.

THE thirty-third meeting of the Association of German Philologists and Schoolmasters will be held at Gera, in South Germany, from September 30 to October 3.

MR. SAYCE'S Lectures on Babylonian Literature have just appeared at Leipzig in a German translation.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* for July 30 Sanchez de Toca traces the progress of the decadence of Spain under the Bourbon kings, and shows that every subsequent excess and illegality of the revolutionists may find a precedent under their reigns. Revilla, with the title "The Emancipation of the Child," earnestly pleads in the name of liberty that it is the duty of society and of the State to take into their own hands the education of the children of criminals and paupers. Llana reviews the history of Columbus while waiting at Palos, and refutes with warmth the errors of his foreign biographers, whose translated works, he complains, are more popular in Spain than those of native authors.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for August 1 has a good article by Signor Brizio on the "Venus dei Medici" in its relations to Greek mythology and to the history of art. Signor Brizio traces the connexion between the advance in the myth of Aphrodite and the artistic representations of the goddess; he is, however, better versed in the art and mythology than in the history of Greece, for he calls Pericles "feeble," adopts as true the statements about him made by Aristophanes in the *Acharnians*, and ascribes to the influence exercised over him by Aspasia the downfall of Athens. With the exception of this excessive desire to magnify the influence of his goddess, Signor Brizio's sketch of the changes that came over the representations of Aphrodite is excellent. About the Medicean statue he concludes that it is a copy made by Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus, an Athenian, for the gardens of Asinius Pollio in the *Acharnians*, and ascribes to the influence exercised over him by Aspasia the downfall of Athens. With the exception of this excessive desire to magnify the influence of his goddess, Signor Brizio's sketch of the changes that came over the representations of Aphrodite is excellent. About the Medicean statue he concludes that it is a copy made by Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus, an Athenian, for the gardens of Asinius Pollio in the

THE *Rivista Europea* has the beginning of an article by Signor Renier on "Ariosto and Cervantes," which deals with the antagonism between the Renaissance and the mediæval ideal,

to which the Renaissance applied the solvent of humour and sarcasm—a process which Ariosto began and Cervantes carried out with complete realism. There is also published a collection of letters by Signor de Baillon, a learned Florentine naturalist, giving an account of a journey from Sarzana to Venice in 1810.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for August has a highly appreciative article by Herr Rodenberg on Lord Macaulay, founded on Mr. Trevelyan's Life. The article contains nothing new to an English reader; but it expresses the highest admiration for Macaulay's historical writings, the special merits of which are attributed to the fact that Macaulay was not only a student, but was also a statesman and a man of society. Herr von der Brüggén in an interesting paper considers the meaning of Nihilism in Russia at the present day. His general conclusion is that the tendencies of Nihilism are political, not social. Russia is a State consisting of peasants, dominated over by a bureaucracy with a monarchical head: the struggle is between Nihilism and this bureaucracy, between all classes of society and the State.

THE Italian Government, on the occasion of the inauguration of a statue to Giordano Bruno, proposes to republish all the works of this illustrious philosopher.

HERR BUTSCH, of Augsburg, the possessor of a celebrated collection of early printed works, has published reproductions of a selection of the finest title-pages, initials, finials, and other ornaments, under the name *Die Bücher-Ornamentik der Renaissance* (Leipzig: Hirth).

THE Rev. Nicholas Pocock writes to us to say that he was in error in regarding the British Museum copy of the tract *The Metyng of Doctor Barons and Doctor Powell* (see ACADEMY, July 27, p. 90) as unique, for Canon Greenwell has informed him that he also possesses a copy.

BY a misprint in the last number of the ACADEMY (p. 137, col. 3, line 4), the name of the author of *Warren Hastings* was erroneously given as Captain Tucker instead of Captain Trotter.

WE have received *The Year-Book of Education*, by Kiddle and Schem (New York: Steiger); *A Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by Sir William Fairbairn, fourth edition (Longmans); *A Treatise on Versification*, by Gilbert Conway (Longmans); *Calendar of Trinity College, London, for 1878-79* (W. Reeves); the Illustrated Waverley Novels, *The Antiquary* and *Quentin Durward* (Marcus Ward); *Cyprus: Our New Colony and what we know about it* (Routledge); *Ceded Cyprus: Its History, Condition, Products, and Prospects*, by J. J. Leake (Erfingham Wilson); *The Destinies of Israel*, by the Rev. Dr. Moses Margoliouth (Elliot Stock); *Eucharist on Calvary*, by the Rev. John Brande Morris (David Nutt); *The International Dictionary for Naturalists and Sportsmen*, by Edwin Simpson Baikie (Trübner); *Les Grecs au Moyen Age*, par D. Bikelas, traduit par Emile Legrand (Paris: Maisonneuve); *Un Amore di Shakespeare*, Commedia in quattro atti di Tito delle Stelle (Roma: Tipografia di Via e Nicola); *On the Classification of Extinct Fishes of the Lower Types*, by Edward D. Cope (Salem: printed at the Salem Press); *The Wandering Jew*, by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler (New York: Industrial School of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum); *The Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, 1877-78*; *The Famine in China*, illustrations by a Native Artist, with a translation of the Chinese Text (C. Kegan Paul); *Testimonials to the Efficacy of Hydropathy in the Cure of Disease*, edited by Richard Metcalfe (W. Tweedie and Co.); *Treatment of Diseases of the Eye*, by Dr. Edouard Pommie; *The Syrian Great Eastern Railway to India*, by G. E. Dalrymple (W. Skeffington and Son); *White's Grammar School Texts*, The Acts of the Apostles (Longmans); *Hunter's Standard Arithmetic*, Parts I., II., III. (Longmans); *The Fourth Gospel*, an address by

the Rev. Gordon Calthrop (Houlston and Sons); *The Witness of the Roman Missal*, by Joseph Foxley (Houlston and Sons); *Theorie der algebraischen Gleichungen*, von J. Petersen (Kopenhagen: Host); *Die Griechen des Mittelalters*, von D. Bikelas, transl. from the Greek by Dr. W. Wagner (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann); *Les Héros du Monténégro*, ode in Greek with French translation by G. Martinélis (Corfou); *Il Raja*; *Poesia di Giorgio Martinélis* (Corfu); *Ο Διακονίης*, Greek Poem by the same (same printers).

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Apropos of the departure of Prof. Nordenskiöld's expedition from Gothenburg at the beginning of last month, the *Geographical Magazine* (Trübner) for August opens with a *résumé* of the previous achievements of the Swedes in the Arctic field of geographical research. A brief description of Cyprus follows. It is reassuring to learn on the authority of "travellers and residents" that the fevers, of which we have lately heard so much from one quarter, are "seldom or [sic] ever fatal." They appear to be brought on by exposure to night dews and incautious indulgence in cucumbers, water-melons, &c. Next we have "Sketches in Persia," based on M. Ogorodnikov's work, and "Saghalin from a Japanese Source," by J. W. McCarthy, followed by an account of Señor Moreno's further travels in Patagonia, extracted from the *Buenos Ayres Standard*.

It appears from the convention which has been concluded between the United States of Colombia and the International Society for an Inter-oceanic Canal that the route for the long-projected canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean has now been definitely settled. It will be remembered that there were two plans which found most favour. One project proposed the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama in the direction of Aspinwall to Panama; the other plan was to carry the canal through Nicaragua, making use of the great inland lake of that country. The former route has been chosen, notwithstanding that the most eminent engineers of the United States of America, who had personally explored the country, were in favour of the Nicaragua Canal, and notwithstanding that M. de Lesseps also had declared for the latter.

THE *Demerara Colonist* gives a long and interesting account of an expedition which Mr. Boddam-Whetham and a companion recently undertook, with the view of endeavouring to scale the famous Mount Roraima in the far interior of British Guiana, on the Venezuelan frontier. Starting from Georgetown, they proceeded first up the Essequibo River, then up the Mazaruni to the Carubung, which they followed as far as the Macrehab Falls; and there the hardships of their journey began. After a toilsome march, they approached the Marima mountain, and then made the best of their way across the savannah to the neighbouring pile, Mount Roraima. Massive and grand the mountain loomed up before them—an immense parallelogram, some eight miles by six, rising in a sheer precipitous wall to a height of over 1,200 feet above its lower and wood-clad portion. The angles of the parallelogram are sharp and clear, and the walls in some places are crenelated with quaint devices. On the south and east is a stony savannah; but the rest of the mountain is encompassed by a deep and almost inaccessible ravine. Every effort was made during the eight days the travellers spent near the mountain to find a track among the fissures on its face; but in every case a hopeless plumb-line of wall was reached, without a chink or a ridge to cling to, and without a vestige of bushes that might have aided a daring climber. The summit is amply covered with vegetation; but from certain circumstances Mr. Boddam-Whetham and his companion came to the conclusion that there is no lake on it, as has sometimes been supposed.

THE Rev. F. W. Holland has recently returned to England from his expedition to the Sinai peninsula, to which reference was made in the *ACADEMY* of December 22. Mr. Holland left Suez on April 1, and in the first place devoted some days to the examination of the country between Serâbit el Khadim and Wady Mughârah, the well-known mining region of the ancient Egyptians, but he was unable to find any traces of old turquoise-mines. Mr. Holland next visited Mount Sinai, and then carefully examined all the passes leading to the north over the ranges of Jebel el Tih and El Odgmeh, as well as the courses of several valleys through which the Israelites might not impossibly have journeyed to Kadesh Barnea. That done, he took Baron Koller's route through Wady el Ain and Wady el Atiyeh, where there is an easy road without any difficult passes, and he is decidedly of opinion that the Children of Israel took the same road. Though two years' drought and other circumstances made travelling by no means easy, Mr. Holland persevered in exploring the Jebel Magrah range, as well as Ain el Gadis, where he discovered an ancient road, which leads west to Ismailia through a previously unexplored mountain region, and along which numerous wells and ancient ruins were found. At Jebel el Magrah also many relics and traces of former inhabitants were discovered.

H.M.'s CONSUL-GENERAL at Zanzibar, according to the *Times of India*, recently paid a visit to Kilwa, in order to ascertain the nature of the caravans which were reported to be arriving from the region near Lake Nyassa. Though his visit was necessarily a brief one, Dr. Kirk discovered that several parties which set out a year ago, had returned only a few days before his arrival, bringing with them 200 elephants' tusks; but, so far as he could learn, no slaves, or at any rate very few, accompanied them. He also ascertained that the chief, M'ponda, had nearly arrived at the coast from the lake, and that others sent by Mataka and Makangira were not far off. On the whole, Dr. Kirk is of opinion that the slave-trade is in abeyance at Kilwa, and that the people are rapidly taking to other means of living and to the development of the resources of their country. When at Kilwa, Dr. Kirk made arrangements for procuring early and trustworthy information respecting the condition of the slave-trade in that region.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, *Les Missions Catholiques* is able to publish four recent letters from the missionaries who, as we stated last week, left Bagamoyo for the interior in the middle of June. Père Charmetant's letters are especially interesting, as they furnish many details respecting the organisation of the expedition, which on reaching Unyamwezi will be divided into two caravans, the one destined for Ujiji, and the other for the Nyanzas. Père Charmetant expects to meet with no difficulty about porters at Mirambo's capital, feeling confident of receiving every assistance from him through the good offices of M. Broyon. According to Père Charmetant, King Mirambo has recently given a signal proof of the esteem in which he holds the friendship of foreigners, at any rate of the English, by sending Dr. Kirk a present of ten elephants' tusks, while his offering to the Sultan of Zanzibar consisted of only six.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE paper on the Plantin Museum in *Macmillan* might very well have been longer. From a writer of such special knowledge as Mr. Blades we ought certainly to have had something more important on this most fascinating and little-known museum. The five pages of the article, however, contain some pleasant chat on the unchanged printing-rooms—"where all serves to delude the visitor into the belief that it is merely 'dinner-time,' and that soon the hum of business will reanimate the empty rooms"—on the archives where Rubens'

notes of hand appear in the memorandum books; on the library, the china, the prints; on the fine old house itself; while for more minute information Mr. Blades is content to send his readers to M. Léon Degeorge's monograph, *La Maison Plantin à Anvers*. Mr. Pater's first Imaginary Portrait, "The Child in the House," will be read with a great deal of curiosity. We have been looking for other things from him, Greek studies and what not, and now instead of these great matters comes this strange elfish child, described with the same elaboration, the same subtle simplicity, with which we have been used to see Mr. Pater handle a Leonardo picture. And yet there is a difference, a touch of realism, of intimacy in the details which seems to make the title, *Imaginary Portraits*, a misnomer. So that, in spite of all that is sure to strike the casual reader as unreal and uncanny and over-characteristic, the fancifulness of the paper is balanced by a truth and accuracy of detail and background, which will convey a good deal to many. Mr. Pater has written few more perfect sentences than those in which he describes "the great city" near which the child's house stood, "which sent up heavenwards, over the twisting weather-vane, not seldom, its beds of rolling cloud and smoke, touched with storm or sunshine:—"

"The coming and going of travellers to the town along the way, the shadow of the streets, the sudden breadth of the neighbouring gardens, the singular brightness of bright weather there, its singular darknesses, which linked themselves in his mind to certain engraved illustrations in the old big Bible at home, the coolness of the dark cavernous shops round the great church, with giddy winding stair up to the pigeons and the bells—a citadel of peace in the heart of the trouble."

The indelibility of early impressions, "with what capricious attractions and associations" the accidents and surroundings of childhood "figure themselves on the white paper, the smooth wax, of our ingenuous souls, as with 'lead in the rock for ever'—this is the note of a piece of writing which will prove a stone of stumbling to some readers, we imagine, but which may well be taken as a minute and exquisite study of the origin and modes of growth of a certain temper of our day, rare, but perfectly recognisable.

Blackwood is in no way remarkable this month. A sketch of Prince Bismarck, "by one of his countrymen," might have been read with interest seven years ago; for the present time it is far too slight. A short paper on Miss Cushman, the American actress, is interesting, but a little too enthusiastic to command general belief. Under the title of "Englishmen and Frenchmen" a reviewer takes pleasant note of Mr. Hamerton's book of French biographies; but, as we said, there is nothing of great original interest in this month's number.

Fraser is very readable, but except for Mr. Edmund Gurney's article it is not much more. Miss Betham-Edwards has a pleasant paper on the Paris Exhibition, an inexhaustible subject; and A. H. A. Hamilton gives us, under the title of "The Trial of Two Quakers in the Time of Oliver Cromwell," one of those glimpses of the past which, if they are well managed, do much to fill up the blanks of our knowledge of history. Mr. Gurney writes "On the Controversy of Life," in answer to certain papers of Mr. Mallock. In so far as this article is a refutation of Mr. Mallock's bad logical division of mankind into those who accept and those who reject dogmas, this careful and well-constructed paper is very satisfactory; for there are a large number of persons who cannot accept dogma, and yet whose life is made tolerable to themselves by certain hypotheses, till now unverified. Where we should join issue with Mr. Gurney is as to the mode in which these hypotheses may perhaps be verified: a point on which he is discretion and adroitness itself, but where none the less it is clear that his conclusions are open to very serious question.

THE first number of the *Theatre* in its new form of a monthly Review and Magazine comprises a number of articles of considerable interest, dealing both with the present condition of the stage at home and abroad, and with theories of dramatic art. It is also accompanied by two excellent portraits—the one of Miss Ellen Terry, the other of Mr. Irving—executed in permanent photography with remarkable success. With the suspension of its weekly functions our contemporary has not altogether relinquished his habit of gossiping in a light and lively manner; and we observe that a story about Mr. Emmett's eye, and an anecdote regarding the felonious abstraction of a portion of Mr. Warner's wardrobe from his dressing-room in the Princess's Theatre, are not deemed beneath the dignity of a monthly chronicle of theatrical events. Against this characteristic tendency to descend to rather trifling matters, however, we have to set some grave and well-reasoned papers on the present and probable future of the stage, the expediency of establishing a national theatre, the drama of the day, and other topics, besides biographical, historical, and critical notices. On the whole the *Theatre*, which is understood to be under the editorship of Mr. Frederick Hawkins, promises to exercise a beneficial influence over dramatic literature and the art of acting.

THE CODEX AUREUS AT STOCKHOLM.

PROBABLY the choicest treasure in the Royal Library at Stockholm is the famous *Codex Aureus* of the Four Gospels, written (in part, at least) in letters of gold on purple vellum, and assigned by the judgment of palaeographers to the sixth century. It is, as most students of textual criticism now know, one of the chief authorities for the *Vetus Itala*, since, although it was long reputed to be a copy of the Vulgate, with perhaps a few more deviations than ordinary from the very unsettled text of that version, closer inspection established a degree of divergence which could not be accounted for on any such hypothesis. Hence the expediency of making its readings accessible to scholars generally became manifest, and a careful transcription of it for press was made by M. Belsheim, of the University of Christiania, and published this year at that place, under the following title: *Codex Aureus, sive Quattuor Evangelia ante Hieronymum Latine translata. E codice membranaceo partim purpureo ac litteris aureis inter extremum quintum et insens septimum saeculum, ut videtur, scripto, qui in Regia Bibliotheca Holmiensi asservatur. Nunc primum examinavit atque ad verbum transcripsit et edidit Joannes Belsheim. Cum v. tabulis.* (Christianiae: Libraria P. T. Mallinij, MDCCCLXXVIII.) The volume, which is very clearly and handsomely printed, consists of lvi. 384 pages, the earlier part containing a bibliographical account of the Codex, and also a collation of its readings with those of Tischendorf's edition of the Vulgate, with those of the previous printed editions of the *Vetus Itala*, and with those of a few Greek New Testament MSS. and patristic quotations. A brief summary of the more salient points in the description of the manuscript, which comparatively few scholars have been able to examine for themselves, may not be unacceptable. It consists of 195 leaves, all, save three—of which one is but half, and two but a quarter-page of MS.—fully written in double columns, ranging, with an average of 26 lines, from an occasional minimum of 23, to a more frequent maximum of 38 lines. The vellum is not purple throughout, for in parts the pagination is alternately yellowish-white, and a few purple leaves have been written with silver instead of gold, while black ink is used, as a rule, in the yellowish portions. Several ornaments and illuminations occur in the MS. It is doubly divided, as to the text, into the Ammonian sections and into larger portions, or *τίτλοι*, averaging about four or five of the sections, but not always agreeing with the similar divisions in other codices. One

leaf has been lost, containing St. Luke xxi., 8-30, but it may be lying undiscovered in some other great library. The letters are uncial throughout, of large size and handsome rounded form, without separation of words, and with little or no punctuation or marking of lines. There are instances of conjoined and inscribed letters, and a small number of frequently-recurring contractions. Besides the actual text of the Gospels themselves, the epistle of St. Jerome to Pope Damasus, his prologues to the Gospels, two other prologues of an unknown author to St. Mark and St. John, and indexes to all four, are contained in the MS.; but these are, in the editor's judgment, written by a later hand, to be detected less by any marked dissimilarity of character than by the divergence in the use of contractions and the noticeable inferiority of the vellum—facts of some importance in settling the question as to whether the version itself be pre-Hieronymite or not. There are several linguistic peculiarities of interest, establishing the relationship of the MS. to others of the *Vetus Italica*, such as the permutation of *b* and *v*, the substitution of *b* for *p*, of *c* for *ch* and *qu*, and conversely of *ch* for *c*, the interchange of *d* and *t*, the frequent prefixing of *h* to initial vowels, its occasional omission from aspirated words, and a variety of itacisms; and also some syntactical idioms, such as the interchange of the ablative and accusative. The long inscription by a former owner in Old English or Anglo-Saxon has already been made familiar to students in this country by Mr. Westwood and by Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, who have both printed it. It sets forth how Aelfred, a nobleman (*dux = ealdorman*), and Werburga, his wife, ransomed the MS. from certain heathen soldiers, and now gave it, about A.D. 871, to Christ Church, most probably the elder foundation at Canterbury, as seems to be established by the wording of the will of this very same Aelfred printed in vol. ii. of Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, a fact pointed out first by Prof. George Stephens of Ocheapinghaven, as he loves to write the Danish capital. Nothing is known of its history and wanderings till John Gabriel Sparvenfeldt, a Swedish nobleman of great learning, bought it in Madrid on January 8, 1690, from its then proprietor, the Marquis de Liche, as he has written down on the MS. itself, and presented it to the King's Library at Stockholm, where it has remained ever since. M. Belsheim, from a comparison of the palaeographic peculiarities of the codex, thinks it the work of an English or Irish scribe in Italy, and not improbably at the famous monastery of Bobbio, the foundation of St. Columbanus: possibly, too, soon after that event, which occurred in 610. The plates are all good of their kind, and the first one, serving as the frontispiece, is a facsimile in gold and colours of one of the finest examples in the codex, giving a clear notion of its magnificent character.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris: August 6, 1878.

In all countries where the higher education has a certain intensity of life, where it enjoys great freedom, and where the students keep up friendly and yet respectful and cordial relations with their masters, every opportunity of doing honour either to the university to which one belongs or the professors with whom one is studying is made the most of: as, for instance, lately the centenary jubilees of Leyden and Upsala were commemorated; nor does a year pass in Germany in the course of which the twenty-five or fifty years' anniversary of several professors is not celebrated. In France this is not possible. The professors of our faculties are, above all, examiners; their public consists above all of men of the world; they do not know their pupils, nor do these in their turn feel as if they were really their disciples. As for our *Ecoles Spéciales*, *Ecole Normale*, *Polytechniques*, &c., they are more like

a prolongation of the Lycées where "our master is our enemy," and though affectionate relations do often subsist between master and pupil, they are not of a sufficiently free and spontaneous nature to lead to *fêtes* of the kind above named, that lose their charm as soon as *l'autorité* makes itself felt at them. Moreover, even there the professors are men who prepare you for examinations rather than real masters, the only object of whose teaching is the imparting of knowledge. The *Ecole des Hautes Etudes* is the only institution for higher education in France like a university. There the master is free to teach and the pupil to learn as he likes. It confers no degree that opens the way to a public career; no one is obliged to follow the whole course. The men come there for the love of learning, and because they find learned and conscientious masters. And thus it happens that professors and pupils are united by bonds of sound and serious friendship, and that the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes* was the first in France to conceive the idea of commemorating an anniversary.

On July 31 last, it was just ten years ago that it was founded by M. Duruy, then Minister of Education; and in his honour the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes* gave a banquet, at which nineteen professors and forty-three pupils were present. To commemorate the occasion, the professors had moreover composed a series of "*Mémoires*," all relating to Roman history, M. Duruy's favourite subject of study. These "*Mémoires*," magnificently printed on vellum, are a lasting remembrance for the founder of the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes* of the gratitude cherished towards him.

His whole life, moreover, is deserving of respect and sympathy. After having reached, by dint of industry and merit, the highest post in teaching, and then become Minister of Education, after the fall of the Empire he quietly resumed his scholar's life, lodged on the fifth story, subsisted on the fruits of his study, and wrote his best books, vols. iii. and v. of his *Histoire des Romains*. He has just now set to work on a new edition of his whole history (Hachette), written in a more popular style, less crowded with learning and notes, but revised so as to be up to the level of present knowledge, and embellished with illustrations that add greatly to its value, as they are all reproductions of ancient monuments or views of real towns and scenery.

The three chief representatives of the study of Roman history were present at the banquet of July 31—M. Duruy, M. L. Renier, who is one of the masters of epigraphic science, and M. E. Desjardins, who prosecutes the same studies with the ardour and fire of youth. He has just published the second volume of his great work on *La Géographie Historique de la Gaule Romaine* (Hachette), more interesting even than the first, as it contains the whole account of the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, and a very complete study of the organisation, the religion, and mode of life of the Gauls. In spite of a certain prolixity, the book cannot but prove most attractive, even to the general public.

If the custom of commemorating the jubilees of universities be unknown in France, it is not that we do not know how to celebrate anniversaries here. Every year Republicans are found to commemorate the 24th of February, Legitimists who keep St. Henri's day, and Bonapartists who, as an exception, attend mass on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. June 30 was Voltaire's centenary; and on July 14 the taking of the Bastille and the centenary of Rousseau were celebrated at the same time. Some people had tried to arrange that Voltaire and Rousseau should both be fêted on June 30, but the Liberal Republicans of to-day have small sympathy for the author of the *Contrat Social*, to which they ascribe, not without reason, a large share of the errors of the Revolution. On the other hand, the small band of those who were faithful to Jacobinism, M. Louis Blanc and a few adepts, have con-

tinued to cherish against Voltaire the same prejudices Robespierre cherished against the Girondins, and always regard Rousseau as the real precursor of modern ideas. Voltaire's centenary was a sort of apotheosis of Victor Hugo; Louis Blanc would perhaps not have been sorry to play a similar part at the centenary of Rousseau. But the celebration passed off almost unnoticed, and yet M. Louis Blanc's speech was a fine piece of eloquence, better furnished with facts and ideas than Victor Hugo's, and the best apology that has yet been made for a man who unfortunately needed it but too much. M. Louis Blanc cleverly passed over the weak sides and showed the generous, sincere, human side of Rousseau's soul with a vigour and a warmth that never once degenerated into declamation.

A fortnight afterwards, on July 28, another commemoration took place. A monument was inaugurated at Vézetz in memory of Paul Louis Courier, the witty, liberal, and anti-clerical controversialist of the Restoration, whose popularity and very existence almost have been revived by the audacious action of the clerical party during the last seven years. There, also, speeches were not wanting. MM. E. About and J. Simon talked a little literature and a great deal of politics, but their eloquence was of the all but *impromptu* sort, and was of no consequence *extra muros*.

The literary world was more interested in the Literary Congress which was held during the month of July, with a view of defining the laws of copyright. Even there V. Hugo found himself surrounded by almost idolatrous homage; but he presided not only with a great deal of dignity and good grace, but with humour and good sense. He showed that in matters of business no one could be more practical than he. The congress naturally showed itself very jealous of the rights of authors, and asserted the very questionable theory that literary ownership has the same rights as any other kind of ownership. That cannot be, seeing that one cannot make use of them without destroying them, by making others enjoy them. The reconciliation of the rights of the public, or even of humanity, with those of an artist's or writer's heirs will always be a matter of compromise; and as the legislators are for the most part readers and not authors, it is probable that the rights of the heirs will suffer most by the transaction.

In general, authors need to be protected against their heirs. If a proof were wanting you have but to read the book M. Noël has just written on *Michelet et ses Enfants* (Dreyfus), at the instigation, he himself says, of Michelet's son-in-law, M. Dumesnil. No doubt the book contains a number of curious and piquant particulars touching Michelet's life from 1840 to 1850, his relations with Béranger, and the gradual progress by which, little by little, he left the Catholic Church, for which he had at first felt such a poetical attachment. But at the same time how, on certain points, he travesties the character and ideas of Michelet! He represents him as a kind of imaginative child, subject to all the influences that surrounded him, substituting the singing of Béranger's songs for that of the canticles—through the influence of M^{me}. Dumesnil, the mother whom he had taken into his house ill, out of charity—and who was imbued with the sceptical spirit of the eighteenth century, suffering himself to be separated from his children by a second marriage, and finally writing books unworthy of him. The man who represents Michelet, one of the strongest and most imperious personalities that ever existed, under such colours can have known him but little, and but ill understands his great intellectual qualities, if he fails to recognise in him all that is admirable in spite of the defects in his last books.

His posthumous works have many a pleasant surprise in store for us still. We have just experienced one from the publication of *Soldats de la Révolution* (Lévy). Michelet had intended writing a series of essays in a popular and slightly poetical form on the great men of the demo-

cratic party and calling them *Légendes de la Démocratie*. He had not time fully to carry out this intention, though he had written the *Légendes de La Tour d'Auvergne*, Desaix, Hoche, and Mameli one of the heroes of the Italian revolution of 1848. These stories are written with eloquent simplicity in a style truly heroic. They breathe a spirit of patriotism. But I ask myself whether they are as "popular" as Michelet thought. He has avoided making connected, complete, properly arranged stories; they are more a series of flights, of striking traits, of pictures broadly sketched. If one knows the story one is touched and carried away, but I question whether the ignorant reader can appreciate them. What, moreover, is more difficult than to write really popular books? A tinker succeeds without dreaming of it, like Bunyan, by an unconscious stroke, but the really learned only write for a select company. Take the most famous of the poets, V. Hugo, for instance, and see how many people really know him. As for the others, they write for about a hundred people. And I can only admire the number of young men who, in spite of the indifference of the public, have the courage to devote their night-watches to writing verse. They evidently live in a confined circle, where the one echoes the other, and where they win a chamber-renown that consoles them for the little noise their poetry makes outside. Unfortunately this circle of friends or brother-authors is always rather partial, and lives out of reach of the great currents of thought that influence the world. M. Sully Prudhomme is the only one who by his philosophical poetry has caused the fibres that now resound in every thinking man to vibrate strongly. The others are more or less skilful carvers of pleasing and insignificant jewels. Some nevertheless there are who make earnest efforts to strike out new paths, to produce living and stirring works. M. Bourget shows in his recent poem *Edel* (Lemerre) that he is full of the idea that poetry must have a true, real, modern accent. He even uses with reference to this a frightful word, *la modernité*, which appears to him in the light of an ideal to be attained. But he must take care that this "modernité" he is in search of, is not like that of the "impressionist" painters, an ideal of convention born in a coenaculum of young literary men who want at any cost to draw public attention upon themselves. There is, nevertheless, real poetry in this story of the love of a poet for a young foreigner, whose head is touched rather than her heart, and who afterwards rejects what the poet took for the most serious of ties as a childish and romantic dream. The worldly setting in which the little drama plays itself out is very vividly given, and the scenes in which insensibly, without any noise, and with the discretion that social decorum demands, the rupture comes to pass, are analysed with charming delicacy and grace. The style here and there is rather hard and jerky; but it is wanting neither in colour nor life, and the poem shows a marked advance upon M. Bourget's former works.

M. Coppée is the master of this poetical school that aims at painting worldly life and at finding subjects for poems in scenes apparently the most bourgeois. Thanks to his superior talent as a writer, his simple solid style and wonderfully varied and easy versification, M. Coppée's works, unfortunately too poor in interesting ideas and profound sentiments, find their readers. Some very touching verses there are, nevertheless, in "L'Exilée," which forms the best part of his *Récits et Élégies* (Lemerre), the reason thereof being that it is a true story, the history of a real deep love, and that there are real tears beneath these rhymes.

"Triste exilé, qu'il te souviennes
Combien l'avenir était beau,
Quand sa main tremblait dans la tienne
Comme un oiseau,

Et combien ton âme était pleine
D'une bonne et douce chaleur,
Quand tu respirais son haleine
Comme une fleur!

Mais elle est loin, la chère idole,
Et tout s'assombrit de nouveau;
Tu sais qu'un souvenir s'envole
Comme un oiseau;

Déjà l'aile du doute plane
Sur ton âme où naît la douleur;
Et tu sais qu'un amour se fane
Comme une fleur!

This sweet melancholy note is the one that suits the subdued tone of M. Coppée's talent best. He has tried to aspire to higher things, and published in this same volume *Récits Épiques*, which are a kind of legend in verse, embracing the whole history of humanity from the earthly Paradise up to the war of 1870, and treating of Assyria, Palestine, the war of the Hussites, the campaigns of Napoleon, &c., and which remind one very much of the *Légende des Siècles*. There is a great deal of talent in them; some pieces, such as "Le Liseron" and "La Veillée" are really fine, but buoyancy and conviction are wanting. Artistic skill only is displayed, nothing more. The masters of the poetical school of the present were Th. Gautier, Baudelaire, Leconte de Lisle, and Banville. All four were artists above everything, even Baudelaire, the most inspired among them. Their hearts never beat nor were their imaginations fascinated. They are clever at stringing words together, at making rhymes and pictures; they are mosaic-workers of masterly skill. A new edition of Banville's poems has just been published (Charpentier); nothing could be colder, more wearisome—not to say tiresome—than this wonderfully clever poetry by a master in style and versification, but who never has a genuine emotion, and makes verses on subjects at the most worthy the ephemeral attention of the boulevard newspapers. He has found it necessary to append explanatory notes to his *Odes funambulesques*. I very much fear that people have ceased to take any interest either in the odes or the notes.

G. MONOD.

LETTERS OF GAVIN HAMILTON. EDITED FROM THE MSS. AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE, BY LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

(Continued.)

VIII.

"Rome the 16th July 1772.

This is chiefly to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's kind letter of the 26th May, and to advise you that I have given Mr. Fisher my bills on you for 230*l.* ster., payable 40 days after the date, which is the 11th inst. This sum is the price of the sitting figure of Juno, which finishes the year 1772 and in my next, inclosing the bills of loading, I shall give a distinct account of every thing. In the mean while I give your Lordship the agreeable news that the Cincinnatus is now casing up for Shelburne house, as the Pope has declined the purchase at the price of 500*l.*, which I demanded, and has accepted of two other singular figures in place of it, one of which is a Black, the only statue extant of this subject, and which I have given them at their own price, being highly necessary to keep Visconti and his companion the Sculptor my friends. Your Lordship may remember I mentioned in a former letter that I had one other curious piece of sculpture which I could not divulge, I must therefore beg leave to reserve this secret to be brought to light in another letter, when I hope I shall be able to say it is out of the Pope's dominions. As to the Antinous I am afraid I shall be obliged to smuggle it, as I can never hope for a license. In place of the river God I have taken the liberty to send a Berenice, being preferable to the other on account of the subject, as I am daily in expectation of another letter from your Lordship on receipt of the plans.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

IX.

"Rome the 6th Augst 1772.

Since my last I have taken the resolution to send off the head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus without a license. The under Antiquarian alone is in the secret, to whom I have made an additional present, and hope every thing will go well. I only beg that your Lordship will mention nothing of it till

some months are passed. You will observe that I have likewise sent the Cincinnatus, which with the Antinous above will begin the year 1773 and those two pieces I propose to your Lordship for 500*l.*, which brings them to a hundred pounds less than what I should have charged the Pope or any body else, and this difference I propose to make in every thing that goes to your Lordship's gallery. The Meleager I am afraid will go deep, but I cannot judge exactly of the value till such time it is completely restored. I shall in my next send you a note of what I propose for next year which will be all most capital things, and your Lordship may depend upon it that I will never dispose of any thing really fine to any body else, unless they be improper for the gallery on account of the size or subject. I must therefore beg leave to mention that I have sold to Jenkins* a torso of a Meleager little inferior to that of your Lordship, but without head arms or legs. I gave him at the same time a fine head of a young Hercules, which he appropriates to the above torso, and in place of a Meleager he makes a Hercules of it. This statue will no doubt be properly puffed and sold to advantage, which obliges me to mention the above particulars in self defence. I have likewise sold him a young figure with a Phrygian cap on horseback, but considering it was so much fragmented, and well knowing what nice judges we are in England in horse flesh, I declined sending it; I may add likewise on account of its small size and difficulty in placing it in the gallery. Now that I have made a proper confession, I shall proceed regularly to acquaint your Lordship that I have taken the liberty to send in the same case with the Antinous a fine Erma† of an Egyptian Idol in green basalto, which are so rare and valuable that the Cardinal Albano alone in Rome can boast of having a piece in his possession, and I may safely venture to say that this is the first that has ever been sent to England. I may add that this is truly Egyptian, whereas the two figures are done in the time of Hadrian in imitation of the Egyptians. The price of this Erma is 30*l.*, the charges on the last commission sent 41*l.* and the restoration of the small Egyptian idol with the copy of it 11*l.*, which in all makes 82*l.*, and I have given Belloni my bills on you for this sum which finishes all the expenses of this present year, and your Lordship will observe that I have exceeded my commission by thirty two pounds, occasioned by the addition of the Erma of Basalto. For particulars I refer your Lordship to the inclosed note where every thing is mentioned minutely, which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation, this being the greatest ambition of, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

X.

"Rome the 30th Sept^r 1772.

"I am still in expectation of hearing your opinion of the plans of your gallery which I hope are long ago arrived. In case that any alterations be proposed, I flatter myself your Lordship will determine nothing without acquainting me of it, as you will find none more hearty and disinterested in this affair than myself. This serves chiefly to transmit to you a bill of loading for the last six cases sent. The freight is only 30*l.* in all which is remarkably reasonable, as two of them are very heavy particularly the Juno. About the end of October I hope to be able to send you the Meleager and Discobolus. This last is the statue I have long kept a secret from all the world; with this end only, of having it in my power to serve your Lordship. To this purpose I have had it put together in a snug corner, where I hoped nobody could discover the secret, and by this means have it in my power to smuggle it out of Rome, but notwithstanding all the art I have used, it begins to be blown. Upon the first discovery of which, I went immediately to the Pope's Antiquary, and took the merit of being the first to make an offer of it for his Holiness, begging of him that in case we did not agree in regard of the price he would use me with the same gentility as he did in the affair of the Cincin-

* Mr. Thomas Jenkins first visited Rome as an artist, but having amassed a considerable fortune by favour of Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) he became the English banker. He was driven from Rome by the French, who confiscated all they could find of his property. Having escaped their fury he died at Yarmouth immediately on his landing after a storm at sea in 1798 (Dallaway, *Anecdotes*, p. 365).

† A God Terminus.

natus, which he promised to do, and as the price that I shall demand of them will be no trifle, I have some hopes yet of succeeding and of having it in my power for a less sum to send it to Shelburne house. Two weeks more I hope will decide this point. I beg leave to add that it is much finer than that of Mr. Lock, which makes so great a noise in the world. This statue I found at Torre Colombaro half way to Albano a few paces distant from the Meleager. I am just now at Albano to re-establish my health after a violent fit of a tertian ague, which has disabled me from business for 3 weeks past. I am now preparing for new discoveries in antiquity, and am in treaty for 3 different Cavas. One is at Monte Rotondo where I have purchased my chance, as I did at Tivoli, which I find turn to account, as I have it in my power to keep everything secret that I find. The 2nd cava is at Prima Porta about 8 miles from Rome, anciently the Palace of Livia, the third is at Gensano on the banks of the lake of Nemi. This I hope to conclude before I return to Rome, though it will cost me dear, as the proprietor is a rich man and not ignorant of the value of this spot. Now that I have laid before your Lordship my plan of operations for this winter, which in the first purchase will be attended with a considerable expense, upon making a calculation I find I shall have an immediate call for 250*l.* ster^s. To raise this sum I must either dispose of some fine statue, such as the Apollo of Torre Colombaro or the Amazon, or take the liberty to draw on your Lordship for this sum, though it be two months before the time. Of those two evils I esteem the first prejudicial to your Lordship's interest so have taken courage to trust to your Lordship's generosity for the payment of my bills, which I have given to Signor Barazzi payable fifteen days after sight, which he will send off the 2nd October. I had consented it so as to be able to give your Lordship advice last post, but a fit of the ague coming upon me I had not strength to put pen to paper. I confess it has given me great uneasiness to think that at the end of the very first year I should be wanting in punctuality, though in the end I know that those sort of bargains where I risk most will always turn out most to your Lordship's advantage. In short I trust entirely to your Lordship's most reasonable and humane disposition of which I have sufficient proofs. Continue me, my Lord, your esteem and favour and you will prolong the happiness of, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XI.

"Rome the 12th Decr 1772.

Not having any letter from your Lordship of late gives me a good deal of uneasiness, the more, having transmitted you a bill of loading for the last cargo of cases of antiques, which ought to be arrived before now. I drew upon your Lordship for the charges at Rome, Leghorn &c amounting to 82*l.*, and gave my bills to Belloni which are come back protested, having forwarded you the Cincinnatus and head of Antinous value 500*l.*, I thought I could take the liberty, though before the time, to draw on your Lordship for the one half of this sum, and gave Mr Barazzi my bills for 250*l.*, which to my great surprise are come back protested. It is true that this last draught was premature, not having your Lordship's orders till the year 1773. Notwithstanding I trusted to the weight of my apology for so doing, and to your Lordship's goodness, and hope still that this affair may be adjusted, as I observe that your Lordship was not in town when the bills were presented, and perhaps may not have left orders for the payment of my bills. As I have not a farthing of money at present to pay Belloni or Barazzi I shall be necessitated to give them another set of bills on your Lordship for those different sums, with more the charges of the protestation, and beg your Lordship will give the necessary orders for the payment. Otherwise I am undone. Do, my Lord, write me a few lines and let me know if I am still in favour, or if from the above transgression I have incurred your displeasure. Your Lordship's silence gives me no small pain, as it keeps me in suspense with regard to future transactions. Any stop to the progress of the plan schemed out at Rome would no doubt very much hurt my interest, but what would vex me most is to think that my private enemies at Rome and in England should so far prevail as to hurt me in your Lordship's esteem, upon which I had built all my future happiness. However I will still hope for the

best, and flatter myself that your Lordship still entertains the same good opinion of me as ever, though for once I have been unpunctual in my last draught for 250*l.*, a liberty that I assure you my Lord I shall never take again. I have a great deal to say on the subject of antiquity, but have not spirits to enter on that subject till I am assured by a letter that I am in your Lordship's favour and esteem which will always be the ambition of, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XII.

"Rome the 26th Decr 1772.

Your Lordship's last letter gave me infinite pleasure finding that every thing goes on well, and that you are once more safe in England. By my last you will find that I have given Belloni my bills on you for 87*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* in place of the former of 82*l.*, and have given Barazzi others for 275*l.* in place of the others protested of 250*l.* It grieves me to find that there is so much loss by the return of those bills, but I assure you, my Lord, that though I don't contribute in money to remedy this loss, yet I will certainly pay a part in Virtù by sending you some Cameo, or intaglio or other interesting piece of sculpture that I may find in my Cava, as I don't think it just that your Lordship should be the only loser in an affair where I am principally to blame myself.

I am glad to hear that the drawings are come to hand, and hope soon to hear your Lordship's opinion of them. What interests me chiefly is the gallery, and if Clerisseau makes any alteration in part, or in the general plan, I should be glad to see a drawing in small so as to inclose in a letter. Any slight sketch will be sufficient at first so as to understand his meaning and I assure your Lordship that I am altogether impartial, and desire nothing more than that he may think of something more grand and noble than that of Panini, though I believe it will be difficult unless he changes the whole plan.

The Cincinnatus ought to be arrived by this time, and I should be glad to hear that they are arrived safe, I don't intend to send the Meleager till the good weather comes on, as this would be an irreparable loss. It gives great satisfaction to all of our countrymen here. With regard to the subject of this statue, though I have hitherto called it a Meleager, yet Mengs and some others think it may be a young Hercules, placed originally between the figures of Virtue and Vice. There is no doubt that the attitude is undetermined and expresses deep meditation, and what contributes to this opinion is a late discovery of a small statue in the same attitude and character, though of middling sculpture, on the base of which was mentioned the subject of a young Hercules. I am so much a convert to this opinion that I only want the consent of my friend Stuart* to be quite determined, and should be [glad] to know his sentiments of the matter, [which with] me will have great weight. I have made [few] discoveries of late, but after Carnival [shall dig] at Grotto Ferrata, famous for the Villas of and afterwards of Cicero, who have formerly [spoiled] Greece of what they could find excellent.† I am, &c.,

GAVIN HAM."

"Charges on the 2nd commission of Antiquities sent to Lord Shelburne.

Fee to the Antiquarian	£	6	0
Paid to the Carpenter for 6 cases, packing, screws, &c.		18	10
Carriage to the Custom house, duty, and other expenses there		8	10
Freight to Leghorn and charges there		8	0
		41	0

Case marked N^o 1 LS contains the large statue of Juno. N^o 2 the Paris. N^o 3 the busts of Berenice, Bacchus, and Mercury. N^o 4 the Egyptian Idol in Basalto. N^o 5 the Statue of Cincinnatus. N^o 6 head of a Muse and two small Egyptian Idols for the chimney piece.

* The celebrated *virtuoso* known as "Athenian" Stuart.

† The MS. of the above sentence is torn in several places, and a few words have in consequence had to be restored conjecturally.

Antique marbles sent to Lord Shelburne for the year 1772.

Large Bust of Pallas	£	104
Group of Cupid and Psyche		300
Bust of Antinous as an Egyptian Idol		75
Head of Bacchus		50
Erma of Berenice		43
Statue of Paris		200
Statue of a sitting figure of Juno		230
Erma of Green Basalto		30

£1032

Charges on the 1 st commission sent	£	28
Charges on the 2 nd commission		41
Restoration of one small Egyptian Idol and a copy of it in the same marble		11
		£80

(To be continued.)

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

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MORISON, J. Cotter. Gibbon. (English Men of Letters.) Macmillan.
OUVAROFF, A. Etude sur les peuples primitifs de la Russie. Trad. du russe par F. Malaqué. Paris: Reinwald. 10 fr.
THOINART, Ern. Un Bisaiel de Mollère: recherches sur les Masuel, musiciens des xvi^e et xvi^e siècles, alliés de la famille Poquelin. Paris: Claudin. 4 fr.
WEBER, A. The History of Indian Literature. (Oriental Series.) Trübner.

History.

- BEDAR Historias ecclesiasticas gentis Anglorum Libb. III. et IV. Ed. by J. E. B. Mayor and J. R. Lumby. Cambridge: University Press.
BIGANDET, P. Vie ou légende de Gandama le Bonddha des Birmans, et notice sur les Phongyres ou moines Birmans, trad. par V. Gauvain. Paris: Leroux. 10 fr.
FOLEY, H. (S. J.) Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Vol. IV. Burnes & Oates.
KEIM, Th. Aus dem Urchristenthum. Geschichtliche Untersuchungen. 1. Bd. Zürich: Orelli, Füssli & Co. 7 M.

Physical Science.

- FRAAS, O. Geologische Beobachtungen am Libanon. (Aus dem Orient, II.) Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 4 M. 40.
HARZER, P. Untersuchung über Brorsen's Comet (1842). Leipzig: Engelmann. 2 M.
PETERSEN, J. Theorie der algebraischen Gleichungen. Kopenhagen, Host u. Sohn. 10 M.
REINKE, J. Entwicklungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen über die Dichtytacoen des Golfs von Neapel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 4 M. 50.
REINKE, J. (Idem) über die Cutleriacoen. Same publishers. 3 M.

Philology.

- CERETTE TABULA, with Introduction and Notes by C. S. Jerram. Clarendon Press.
CUST, R. The Modern Languages of the East Indies. (Oriental Series.) Trübner.
DROYSEN, H. Sylloge inscriptionum Atticarum. Berlin: Weidmann. 6 M.
LEBINSKI, Casimir von, die Declination der Substantiva in der Oil-Sprache, I. Bis auf Crestiens de Troies. Posen (Privately printed).
MOMMSEN, A. Delphika. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
NEUMANN, Fritz. Zur Laut u. Flexionslehre des Altfranzösischen. Hauptstücklich aus pikardischen Urkunden von Vermandois. Heilbronn: Henninger (Privately printed).
OSTHOFF, H., u. K. BREYMAN. Morphologische Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen. Th. I. Leipzig: Hirzel. 12 M.
SILLEM, C. H. W. Das alte Testament im Lichte der assyrischen Forschungen und ihrer Ergebnisse. I. Die Genesis. Leipzig: Schulze.
WILHELM, E. De verbis denominativis lingue Bactricae. Jena: Neuenhahn. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON "PAJOCK" IN HAMLET, AND THE NAMES
"JACK" AND "JOCK."

London Institution: August, 1878.

In act iii., scene 2, Hamlet addresses to Horatio the lines:—

"For thou must know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself, and now reigns here
A very, very pajock."

The last word, written "pajock" in the quartos, and "paiocke," "pajocke," and "pajock" in the folios, has perhaps given rise to more and wilder conjectures than any word in any language. It has been altered to "bawcock," "hedjocke," "meacock," "paddock," "padge-hawk," "pajcock," "peacock," "patokie," "Polack," and "puttock." It has been traced to the Italian

"baioeco," the Friesic "pajek," and to the Polish "pajok." It has been otherwise explained as a diminutive of "patch," a fool, or as a stage-direction to hiccup!

One highly-plausible explanation has, however, been given, and seems to afford full satisfaction to recent editors. Rightly refusing to believe that a compositor changed the common "peacock" or "peacock" into a non-existent "pajock," they nevertheless interpret "pajock" as "pea-jock," i.e., the male pea or pea-cock. They have been led to do so by Mr. Dyce's statement that he has heard the lower classes in the north of Scotland call the peacock "pea-jock," just as they call the turkey "bubbly-jock." And Mr. Irving holds in his hand a fan of peacock's feathers which he tosses into the air and catches again as he ends the line with "peacock."

I see two objections to this interpretation. In the first place, although the name of the bird was pronounced beyond doubt very nearly as *pay*, the spelling "pajock" must, according to Mr. Ellis's researches in Elizabethan pronunciation, have been sounded not *payjock* but *padjock*. In the second place, Spenser, in his *Present View of the State of Ireland*, speaks of some of the English settlers as "degenerate and grown to be as very patchcocks as the wild Irish." One would think that Shakspeare's "very pajock" and Spenser's "very patchcock" meant the same thing, and Spenser can never have compared his wild Irish to peacocks.

I look, therefore, for another solution, and I look for it in the structure of the lines. They are probably a stanza from some ballad of the time; but even in the very unlikely event of their being Shakspeare's own, it is pretty evident to me that "pajock" is intended as a substitute for some one-syllable word riming with "was." Horatio, indeed, remarks "you might have rimed." The only word which I can think of is "ass," with which we know that "was" formed an exact rime in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Can "pajock" mean "ass"?

The latter part of the word at once reminds us of "jack-ass." The former part might conceivably represent "pack," so that "pajock" would be a shortened form of "pack-jock," i.e., packass; but phonetically it is far more likely to represent "pad," a word which has three suitable meanings—pack, pannier, and saddle. In Halliwell's Dictionary I find the combination "pad-nag" in two quotations, one from the *Life of Mrs. Clarke*: "I fixed upon this young ass for a pad-nag."

I hold, then, that "pajock" is a form of "pad-jock," i.e., pad-ass. This theory fits both the pronunciation and Spenser's use of "patchcock," which I take to be in the sense of ignoble and unruly brute. If Shakspeare quotes a ballad existing in his time, the substitution of a synonym in every fourth line, leaving the hearer to guess at the true rime, may have been a feature of the ballad itself, in which case Spenser's "very patchcocks" may have been suggested by his own recollection of it.

Let me here add my surprise at the general notion that "Jack" is derived from the French "Jacques." "Jack" and "Jock" are shortened from "Jacky" and "Jocky," and these in turn from "Jankin" and "Jonkin"—just as "monkey" from "monkin," and possibly "donkey" from "dunkin," "Hankey" from "Hankin." The form "Jenkin" is still existent, and in Tusser's *Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, I find "Jankin" as the diminutive of "John"; compare also the name "Janson." EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM PSALTER OF 1548.

Clifton: August, 1878.

The publications of the year 1548 are important as being many of them intended to feel the way for the changes in religion which were being inaugurated. There is in the British Museum (C 25b.) a copy of *The Psalter or booke of the*

Psalmes where unto is added the Letany and certayne other devout prayers Set forth wyth the Kynges moste gracious lycence. Its political importance is indicated, first, in its containing the first edition of the exact words of the petition in the Litany, afterwards inserted in the Prayer Book of 1549, for deliverance from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities; and, secondly, in its having a prayer for the Lady Mary, the Lady Elizabeth, and the Lord Protector, which was discontinued in 1549, as was also another petition for the Queen Dowager Katherine, for increase of all godliness, honour, and children.

There are added to it some Canticles, including the *Te Deum* and the *Quicunque vult*. The version of the Psalms is that by Miles Coverdale, that of the Canticles is different from any I have met with. Thus, the *Te Deum* has the following:—

"To the crye forth al angels, &c.

To the thus cryeth Cherubyn, &c.

The following are specimens of the *Quicunque vult*. It begins—

"Whatsoever he be," &c.

Afterwards we have—

"The father is without measure, &c.

So the father is a lord, &c.

He therefore that will be saved so let him thynk and understand of the Trinite."

The most remarkable feature, perhaps, in the volume, is that it retains the invocations to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints.

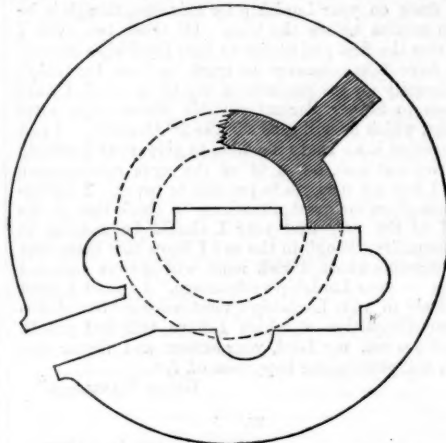
Mr. Parker has in his valuable *Introduction to the Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer* drawn attention to this volume. Its importance demands its appearance in the text, instead of being where it is, in a footnote to p. xxii. Lowndes mentions a copy of the book as having been sold in 1848 for 35*l.* I have not been able to ascertain whether this is another copy, or whether that in the Museum is unique. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

THE SUPPOSED TOMB OF ST. LUKE AT EPHESUS.

London: August 12, 1878.

Mr. Wood in his letter which appeared in the ACADEMY of the 10th inst. is so declaratory of the existence of "detailed reasons" on his side of the question, and so offhand in denying that these essentials of a case are to be found on my side, that he need not be surprised at a rejoinder. When the paper on "The Supposed Tomb of St. Luke" was read at the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Mr. Wood had every opportunity given him of stating these detailed reasons. After explaining them to the members of the society, he demanded a verdict in favour of the idea that he had discovered the tomb of the Evangelist. Mr. Wood cannot have forgotten the judgment. He was told that his reasons were perfectly worthless. Dr. Currey, of the Charter House, who presided, Mr. Newton, and Mr. Cull, all expressed themselves in language which ought to have made Mr. Wood himself doubt the "reasons" he still adheres to. I took but small part in that discussion, except to defend Mr. Wood in some points of detail where I thought he was right, but the judgment did not astonish me, and I think it will be easily understood by anyone who reads over Mr. Wood's own account in his book, which he refers to. Mr. Wood's description and plan are defective in the same sense as Dr. Richter's. Certain "recesses" are omitted in both; and as these recesses are connected with the "reasons" I gave in my paper, I send you a sketch-plan of the monument. I regret that it is so very slight, but when on the spot, as is often the case, I did not realise the importance of the remains, neither did I anticipate having to write a paper on it, or more care would have been given. The spot at first presents to the eye only a circular mound of rubbish, but the remains of marble slabs still *in situ* round

it, are an indication that it originally possessed some architectural features. In this mound is a small chapel or oratory, which, according to Mr. Wood's plan, is eighteen feet in its longest dimensions—I refer to his plan, for he no doubt measured it, and I did not. When looking over the spot a hole on the top presented itself, into which I descended, and found a passage which was circular and concentric with the outer wall of marble slabs. The passage terminated in the chapel, but on my way through I noticed a "recess," which struck me as most probably intended for sepulchral purposes. As there was more space for other recesses, the conclusion was natural that they existed. That it was an old tomb, and of the Polyandron kind, was still more strongly confirmed by referring to Mr. Newton's description of the Lion tomb at Onidus. He says that it "is pierced with openings, which radiate like embrasures from the centre of the chamber to the outside of the basement. There can be no doubt but these passages were intended as receptacles for bodies." He also states that "such an arrangement of cells or *θηκα*, branching out from a principal chamber, may be seen in Hellenic tombs at Budrum, and at Pyli in the island of Cos" (*Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, vol. ii., p. 224). The only difference in plan



SKETCH-PLAN OF THE SUPPOSED TOMB OF ST. LUKE, EPHESUS.

between these tombs and the monument at Ephesus is that instead of a central chamber the latter had a circular passage. It is only the expression of an individual opinion on my part, but I cannot accept Mr. Wood's theory that these cells "were an arrangement in the substructure to economise masonry." The evidence on this head is, I submit, very clear. The Christian shrine does not stand upon this substructure, but exists in it. If the one is substructure, so is the other. The style of construction in each is different; both could not have been the work of the same architect. A glance at the sketch-plan will also show that the chapel is entirely foreign to the circular design, while it is equally evident that the circular passage and recess belong to the first intention of the building. These "reasons," I consider, justified me in stating, when I described the Christian shrine, that it was an "invasion and conversion of the other." As I have accepted the bull, which is sculptured on the external plaster, as sufficient to justify the conclusion that the small oratory was dedicated in some way to St. Luke, I do not see how my description of it "as being similar to a Brahminic bull" can affect the subject. If it be a buffalo, as Mr. Wood persists in stating, it may startle the minds of some people to hear of that animal having been made into one of the cherubic forms by the early Christians of Ephesus. The suggestion that it was only a continuation of the old art form of the "Indian bull," so common on the Carian coins, seems to me as not at all unreasonable. There are in existence some much more curious symbols of St. Luke than this one

at Ephesus, and which would sadly trouble a naturalist if he chanced to be ignorant of the conditions of all early art. I can only again express the hope that some traveller will supplement our knowledge of this monument, for all the minute details of these old tombs are increasing in value as explorations go on—the recent discussions on the Mycenae tombs being a good illustration to give on this head.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

LORD RAYLEIGH'S "THEORY OF SOUND."

Terling Place, Witham, Essex: August 13, 1878.

Will you allow me to say that I hope to bring out a third volume of my *Theory of Sound*, reviewed in the ACADEMY for August 3? At one time it was intended to complete the work in two volumes, and advertisements appeared to that effect, by which probably your reviewer was misled. This plan was changed because I found that it would involve keeping back for a considerable time an important part of the book, much of which had already been in manuscript for several years. At the same time I hope that advantage may arise from a postponement of the third part, inasmuch as important investigations of some obscure points are in progress—such, for example, as Prof. Jenkin's application of the phonograph to examine the character of vowel sounds.

RAYLEIGH.

APPOINTMENT FOR NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY, August 23.—8 P.M. Quekett Microscopical Club.

SCIENCE.

The Epoch of the Mammoth, and the Apparition of Man upon the Earth. By James C. Southall. (Trübner.)

THE object of this work, as stated in the author's Preface, is "to give in a compact form all that the investigations of the students of geology and prehistoric archaeology have brought to light with regard to man's age in the world." But no well-informed reader who struggles through its pages will come to the conclusion that this is what Mr. Southall has actually done. The work is not a narrative of recent investigations, nor is it a synopsis of their recorded results. It is neither an investigation into the nature of the methods employed by those who profess to have determined scientifically the question of the age of man upon the earth, nor is it a critical examination of the nature of their conclusions considered with relation to the evidence. It is simply a controversial treatise on the antiquity of man, in which the range of the controversy is limited to the question whether the actual amount of the antiquity claimed as the result of scientific investigations is great or small. The author appears at a disadvantage in this controversy inasmuch as he has not been personally engaged in the investigation of the phenomena he seeks to interpret. His grip of the subject is in consequence feeble, and he has not always resorted to the original sources for his facts. On this account it is the more to be regretted that he has so completely misapprehended the true nature of the primary question at issue between the advocates of the antiquity of man and those who refuse to accept their teaching. Had he chosen to approach the subject less in the spirit of controversy than in that of true philosophical enquiry, he might have perceived that

the nature of the methods by which conclusions claiming to be scientific are reached is a question which has priority over the question of the nature of the conclusions themselves. If they have been reached by unchallengeable methods it matters little that they may be more or less inaccurately or indefinitely stated. But if the ground of challenge were that it is impossible to draw any conclusion of the kind, because the evidence adduced is not relevant to the nature of the conclusion inferred, the issue is final, and covers the whole case. The primary question is, therefore, not a question of results but of processes, and it must take the form of an enquiry into the scientific or unscientific nature of the methods by which the alleged results are obtained.

The condition in which a man lived being known and the time unknown, is there any method by which the knowledge of his condition in life may be made to yield a knowledge of the time when he lived? If differences of condition are convertible into corresponding differences of chronological position, what is the precise nature of the scientific process by which this conversion is made, and what are the principles on which it is founded? Is such a process equally applicable to conditions of life in all past time, everywhere? These are some of the questions suggested by the absence of any effort on Mr. Southall's part to reach the marrow of the subject.

The evidence actually brought forward (whether by Mr. Southall, who deduces from it an inconsiderable antiquity, or by his opponents, who deduce an immense antiquity) is always evidence only of the condition and circumstances of human existence prior to the existence of record. It would certainly not be easy to show that by adducing evidence as to man's condition you are thereby accumulating evidence of his antiquity, because no scientific basis has yet been laid for any process by which differences of human condition may be converted into equivalent differences of time. And, in point of fact, no one has ever shown what is the precise nature of the "scientific process" by which conclusions have been drawn on the question of "man's age in the world," or to demonstrate that it is such a "scientific process" as would be admissible in any other line of physical research. If such a process exists it must be capable of being formulated in strictly scientific terms. But, if it cannot be so formulated, it is incapable of being demonstrated to be a scientific method, and its results can have no place among the legitimate deductions of science.

It would certainly not be less difficult to show that by adducing evidence of the circumstances or physical phenomena associated with man's existence you are thereby accumulating evidence of his antiquity. It is obvious that evidence of this association of the man with the circumstances cannot be relevant to assign to the man an antiquity which has not first been proved of the circumstances themselves. Are there any scientific methods by which this preliminary proof can be obtained? Is there, for instance, any process of scientific investigation by which the measure of the antiquity of an extinct animal whose bones are found asso-

ciated with man can be determined? Can we conclude from relevant and scientific evidence of any Mammoth or Megaceros that it lived or did not live sixty thousand or six thousand years ago? Or is there any method by which the geologist can determine scientifically the actual antiquity of a deposit in which pre-historic relics are found? If no such method exists (and none has ever been shown to exist), how can it be said of the "antiquity of man" that it is proved to be either great or small by the evidence of associated circumstances or physical phenomena when the antiquity of the circumstances or phenomena themselves remains not only unknown, but absolutely indeterminate by science.

But, as has been remarked, Mr. Southall has not made the unscientific nature of the methods employed in drawing conclusions as to the age of man upon the earth a ground of challenge of their alleged results. In point of fact, he not only admits the relevancy of the evidence, but follows the methods and, in certain cases, adopts the conclusions of his opponents. It results from this that nothing wilder or more unscientific has ever been written in the attempt to show that the antiquity of man is great than Mr. Southall has written in the attempt to prove that it is small. He has no hesitation in asserting (without the citation of authority or evidence of any kind) that "the South Sea Islanders originally had the metals;" that serpent-worship was universally prevalent among the nations of antiquity; that the Megalithic monuments are in most instances later than the Christian era; that the brown bear lingered in Scotland till the eleventh century; and that all the bronze daggers found in the tumuli of Great Britain and France were worn in the Middle Ages. It may be reasonably doubted whether in the case of the daggers he really means what he has said; but his recklessness in the use of statements unsupported by evidence as links in the chain of his argument is quite in keeping with the uncritical nature of his acceptance of statements on authority. He believes, or he wishes his readers to believe, that it was a matter of religious observance with the Irish to eat their parents, and the authority given for the statement is that "it is said." He asks us to accept as a fact the statement that the boomerang was known to the Gauls and Lybians because we are so "told by a writer in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*." He quotes from Sir Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology* the account of the Södertelge hut as an evidence of submergence and re-elevation of the land, involving a movement of 128 feet vertically, within the period of the Iron Age of Scandinavia. Yet Erdmann and Torell have shown conclusively that Lyell was wrong as to his facts; that instead of the marine stratum, to which he alludes, extending over the hut it did not come within 400 feet of it; that the hut had thus no direct connexion with any marine deposit, but had been constructed in the bottom of a ravine, the sides of which, formed of loose gravel and boulders, traversed by springs, had collapsed and buried it to the depth of 34 feet. This was noticed by Hisinger so long ago as 1840, but the vitality of a delu-

sion vouched for by the authority of a name like Lyell's is strong, and the Södertelge hut is still doing duty as an evidence of a vertical movement of 128 feet. "It is very certain," says Mr. Southall, "that at some undefined period in the past man was to be found all over Europe (south of the Baltic and the line of 54° lat. in England) living in caves." Yet the evidence is simply that there are caves in that region which have been used as habitations. There is nothing in it relevant to the conclusion that the persons who so used them were the whole population then within that area of Europe. "It is also certain," he says, "that some time after the race had been thus spread over Europe a great flood covered a large portion of the Continent, and that the same deluge submerged large districts in America and Asia. This was the Flood of the Loess, which closed the Palaeolithic Age. It was probably subsequent to the Noachian Deluge, which was probably local," &c., &c. Wherein the certainty of all this consists, or how any of it is even probable, Mr. Southall has not made clear. But he has informed us that his endeavour has been to construct a picture of these prehistoric times uncoloured by the pencil of fancy. It is to be hoped that his next endeavour will be more successful than the present, and that he is neither responsible for the representation of Avebury, with its three weird-looking Druids in Geneva gowns, which forms the frontispiece to the volume, nor for the association of this "Megalithic Monument" with the Epoch of the Mammoth.

J. ANDERSON.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

Our reporter at the meeting of the British Association sends us the following preliminary lines:—

IN the opinion of some of the oldest members of the Association, the Dublin meeting bids fair to take rank among the most successful which have been held. The local arrangements are eminently satisfactory, and the applications for tickets are in advance of the previous years. Whether the objects of the Association, as set forward in the printed programme, will be materially advanced by the meeting remains to be seen; and whether any advancement in the directions indicated can fairly be expected from the Association as at present constituted is of course a matter of opinion; but there seems to be a prevailing idea that an impetus has been given to the Association this year, and the exertions of the local secretaries have done much to ensure a successful meeting, although the names of one or two of the Professors of Trinity College are not to be found in the list of members. The *Guide to the City and County of Dublin*, which has been issued as the official handbook for the members of the Association, under the joint editorship of Profs. Macalister and M'Nab, is a very complete and satisfactory production, and reflects much credit on all who have been concerned in it. The natural history of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow has been undertaken by Drs. M'Alister and M'Nab, Messrs. R. M. Barrington, A. G. More, W. F. Kirby, and H. W. Mackintosh, for the zoology; while Drs. Moore and Perceval Wright, and Messrs. Archer, A. G. More, and Greenwood Pim, are responsible for the botany. The palaeontology is undertaken by Mr. W. H. Baily; the physical geology by the Rev. Maxwell H. Close; and the mineralogy by Dr. Haughton; and there are other papers of interest connected with local industries, &c. The work, which we understand has been brought out under consider-

able difficulties, will form a suitable memorial of the 1878 meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It was not without reason perhaps that Mr. Spottiswoode in opening his address to the British Association thought it necessary to give some account of the organisation of the society, and more particularly of some of the results which it has achieved. Of late years the meetings have shown a tendency to degenerate into holiday gatherings; and, at not a few, eminent scientific men have been rather conspicuous for their non-appearance. The meetings, no doubt, are the one yearly occasion when scientific men receive the homage of the public: and for this reason, if for no other, it would be difficult even if it were desirable, on the score of waste of time, to dispense with them. But Mr. Spottiswoode has strengthened the claim of the Association to a continued existence, by bringing into prominence as its treasurer the assistance afforded by its money grants to the support and maintenance of research. No less than 1,450*l.* is declared to be the average sum collected at these meetings and distributed for these purposes. And the Association has an advantage over the Committee of the Royal Society in this respect, that it is in a position to render assistance to subjects too minute or too tentative to look for encouragement from Government aid. Mr. Spottiswoode instanced the Reports on the Exploration of the Bone Caves, and of underground temperature, &c., as sufficient evidence that the money of the Association has not been ill spent. Indeed, there is no doubt that some of these Reports are among the most valuable contributions to science.

Mr. Spottiswoode presides, of course, as a mathematician, and his subject is clearly not one which lends itself easily to popular exposition before a general audience. It is even questionable whether after such an exposition many of the audience find themselves in a position similar to that of Molière's *Bourgeois-Gentilhomme*, and make the discovery that they have been talking mathematics all their life without knowing it. He commences by considering the points of contact of mathematics with the outer world, and points out that Newton "regards mathematics, not as a method independent of, though applicable to, various subjects, but as itself the higher side or aspect of the subjects themselves." This connexion of mathematics with almost all the objects of human interest cannot be put more clearly than in his own words:—

"Every subject, therefore, whether in its usual acceptation, scientific, or otherwise, may have a mathematical aspect; as soon, in fact, as it becomes a matter of strict measurement, or of numerical statement, so soon does it enter upon a mathematical phase. This phase may, or it may not, be a prelude to another in which the laws of the subject are expressed in algebraical formulae or represented by geometrical figures. But the real gist of the business does not always lie in the mode of expression, and the fascination of the formulae or other mathematical paraphernalia may after all be little more than that of a theatrical transformation scene. The process of reducing to formulae is really one of abstraction, the results of which are not always wholly on the side of gain; in fact, through the process itself the subject may lose in one respect even more than it gains in another. But long before such abstraction is completely attained, and even in cases where it is never attained at all, a subject may to all intents and purposes become mathematical. It is not so much elaborate calculations or abstruse processes which characterise this phase as the principles of precision, of exactness, and of proportion. But these are principles with which no true knowledge can entirely dispense. If it be the general scientific spirit which at the outset moves upon the face of the waters, and out of the unknown depth brings forth light and living forms, it is no less the mathematical spirit which breathes the breath of

life into what would otherwise have ever remained mere dry bones of fact, which reunites the scattered limbs and re-creates from them a new and organic whole."

It was with considerable apprehension, however, that one perceived the President sailing for those perplexing and little-known seas of modern mathematics known as imaginary quantities, manifold space, and non-Euclidean geometry. We fear that some of the audience were much in the condition of a friend of ours who was entertained at a dinner-party by a distinguished mathematician, next to whom he sat, with a disquisition on the properties of the small tetrahedron at infinity—a solid which falls under Mr. Spottiswoode's first subject. The President has shown rare skill in the way in which he has set forth the principles involved. Space will not permit me to follow him; but I may perhaps be allowed to state that the main principle underlying the first two subjects is that of continuity—i.e., that similar algebraic expressions must be all capable of like transformations, and that the results so obtained when incapable of interpretation in terms of the original data, yet correspond to actual relations between the expressions. It is shown that in some cases it is possible so to extend the original statement as to throw light on the cause of the impossibility. Besides throwing a new and unexpected light on the peculiarities of curves and surfaces, the consideration of these imaginary quantities has led to the creation of generalised algebras, which, even if they do not prove ultimately useful, have at any rate introduced ideas and language which have already greatly conduced to the simplification of the way in which analysis is brought to bear on physical problems.

Non-Euclidean geometry has had its origin in the fact that the properties of space, ordinarily considered fundamental, are now seen to be particular cases of more general properties. Thus a straight line is a particular case of the arc of a circle the radius of which is infinite. By modifying these fundamental properties systems of geometry are obtained whose laws are equally true with those of the common geometry. Now, although the systems so constructed have not shown that the ordinary geometry has to be supplemented as a mere rough approximation, the ideas which have been obtained from them have proved of considerable use. Cartography, in fact, is only a result of the application of such considerations. People will turn, we expect, with more interest to the latter portion of the address, in which the origin of mathematical ideas and the improvement of the ideas of number and figure are shortly discussed. The keynote of this portion of Mr. Spottiswoode's remarks is that experience accumulates facts, until at length the subject becomes ripe for an analytical statement. From the analytical statement nothing which was not already latent in it can be deduced, but the methods of mathematics enable us to transform this statement into others, which on interpretation give us new relations between the phenomena, and frequently lead to quite unexpected discoveries. "It is as the supreme result of all experience, the framework in which all the varied manifestations of nature have been set, that our science has laid claim to be the arbiter of all knowledge."

W. J. LEWIS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ASTRONOMY.

The Figure of the Earth.—The results of modern geodetic labours seem to prove that the ellipticity of the figure of the earth is rather larger than the older measurements of terrestrial arcs appeared to indicate. When, sixty years ago, Walbeck, a former disciple of Bessel, first treated the problem of determining the dimensions of the earth from an approximately correct point of view, he deduced from the then available six arcs an ellipticity of 1:302.8. The succeeding improved investiga-

tions of Edward Schmidt gave 1 : 297.5, the mean error of the denominator amounting to 10.5 units. Airy, employing indifferent methods, deduced from a somewhat arbitrary combination of the given numbers 1 : 298.3. Then followed the researches of Bessel, who took much trouble in examining the correctness of the data critically, and who, after Puissant had discovered an essential error in the French arc, gave 1 : 299.15 as his final value of the ellipticity as resulting from ten corrected meridian-arcs, the mean error of the denominator still amounting to 4.7 units. This value of the ellipticity was for a series of years considered as that which best satisfied the available data, till the completion of the Russian and English arcs in 1858 enabled Colonel A. R. Clarke to found a new investigation upon greatly extended and improved data, and to deduce as the most probable value of the ellipticity 1 : 294.75, or, according to a later determination, 1 : 294.98. It has since turned out that the data of the Indian arc of 21°, as used in 1858, were vitiated by a serious uncertainty respecting the unit of length used by Colonel Lambton in the measurement of the southern half of that arc. It appears from the interesting Annual Reports of Colonel Walker, the Surveyor-General of India, who has been for many years Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, that this southern portion of "the Great Arc" has been completely remeasured, and the latitudes of a great number of stations in it determined. A complete meridian chain of triangles has also been carried from Mangalore on the west coast, in latitude 12° 52' and longitude 75°, to a point in latitude 32°. As this triangulation is rigidly connected with the arc from Cape Comorin to Kaliana in 78° longitude, it may be considered that the Indian arc is now 24° in length. Colonel Walker's last Report contains the details of eleven determinations of difference of longitude by electro-telegraphy, with the corresponding geodetic differences. The stations, the differences of longitude of which were thus found are Mangalore and Bombay on the west coast, Vizagapatam and Madras on the east coast, and Hyderabad, Bangalore and Bellary in the interior—Bombay, in 72° 51' longitude, being the most westerly, and Vizagapatam, in 83° 19' longitude, the most easterly station. These differences of longitude have been determined with every refinement of modern science; and it is stated that, taking into account the uncertainty of local attraction, they may be considered as little, if at all, inferior to latitude-determinations. In a paper in the *Philosophical Magazine* for August these longitude-determinations have been treated by Colonel Clarke for the purpose of serving as a contribution in a new determination of the earth's figure. Besides the data contained in his last Annual Report, Colonel Walker has communicated to Clarke provisional results for his great arcs or arc—not final results, but yet not likely to be materially altered. The Indian Triangulation contains a vast number of astronomical stations; but in the problem of the figure of the earth it is not desirable that the latitude-points in one of the arcs should be very much more numerous than in the others. As the Russian arc of 25°, extending from 70° 40' to 45° 20' latitude, has thirteen astronomical stations, Clarke selected for his new investigation fifteen stations of the Anglo-French arc, the conjoined length of which, extending from 60° 50' to 38° 40' latitude, amounts to 22°, and he further selected fourteen evenly distributed stations in the Indian arc, the latitudes of which range from 32° 2' to 8° 12'. Together with the stations of the Cape of Good Hope arc, extending from 29° 44' to 34° 21' of southern latitude, and of the old Peruvian arc, extending from 0° 3' north to 3° 5' south of the equator, this gave forty-nine latitude stations, besides the seven longitude stations before mentioned. The comparison of the astronomical determinations at these stations with the geodetic

ones derived from assumed elements of the earth's figure furnished them the means for finding the corrections of these elements, and thus Clarke deduced new values of the semi-axes of the spheroid most nearly representing the mean figure of the earth—namely, in feet of the standard yard, equatorial semi-axis 20,926,202 feet, polar semi-axis 20,854,895 feet, ellipticity 1 : 293,465. The new equatorial semi-axis is 140 feet longer and the polar semi-axis 226 feet shorter than the corresponding semi-axis in Clarke's last previous spheroid. But the Indian observations are not well represented by the new figure. The end-stations, north and south, require large negative corrections of more than 3". Among the longitude stations, there is left at Bombay a westerly deflection, and at Madras an easterly deflection, of more than 4". The longitudes, in fact, require a larger value of the equatorial axis and a larger value of the ellipticity; while the form of the meridian arc requires a smaller equatorial axis and a smaller ellipticity. In other words, the observations under consideration indicate that the surface of India does not seem to belong to a spheroid of rotation; if it does, we must admit large deflections towards the sea at Cape Comorin, at Bombay, and at Madras. The Anglo-French arc shows a deformation nearly as great as the Indian, though, after all, the linear magnitude in either case is certainly as small as could be expected. Colonel Clarke cannot help remarking, what no doubt has been often in the thoughts of geodetists, that the remeasurement of the French meridian-arc, with all modern refinements of observation and calculation, with a considerable increase in the number of latitude stations, would be of great service to geodetical science. By assuming that the mean figure of the earth is not that of a spheroid of rotation, the equator of which is a circle, but that of an ellipsoid of three unequal axes, it is, of course, possible to reduce the residual errors a little; but the interesting new attempt which Colonel Clarke has made of determining such an ellipsoid has merely led to the result which was to be expected—that the data which the geodetic operations furnish are yet far from being sufficient to allow such an investigation to be brought to a successful and unquestionable issue.

Osservazioni astronomiche e fisiche sull'asse di rotazione e sulla topografia del pianeta Marte fatte nella Reale Specula di Brera in Milano coll'Equatoriale di Merz durante l'opposizione del 1877.—In a preliminary paper Prof. Schiaparelli has published some results of his observations of Mars made during the last opposition, together with a new chart of the surface of the planet. From observations extending from September 12 to October 13 of the position-angles of the white spot near the southern pole, Schiaparelli finds that the direction of the axis differs about 1° 67' from that assigned to it in an ephemeris founded upon Bessel's observations made with rather inadequate means more than forty years ago, and that the centre of the white spot is 6° 15' distant from the pole. Observations made for the same purpose, but in a somewhat different manner, by Prof. Asaph Hall at Washington, and extending from August 10 to October 24, have given for the correction of the direction of the axis 4° 27' and the distance of the white spot from the pole 5° 18'. It will require careful observations during several of the succeeding oppositions to settle the true direction of the planet's axis with the desirable certainty. Schiaparelli gives then the areographical longitudes and latitudes of some sixty points on the planet's surface. A full account of these determinations is promised to be published in the *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*. Without this full account the means are wanting for forming a fair judgment of the real value of these determinations. The sixty fixed points have then been used in the construction, on Mercator's projection, of the chart of the planet's surface, which accompanies the paper, and which exhibits an extraordinary amount of detail. How far this detail can be depended on

only a critical scrutiny of the planet with adequate means and under favourable circumstances can show. So much interest has been excited in Italy by these areographical researches that the Italian Government has made a grant of 10,000*l.* to the Milan Observatory for the acquisition of a great equatorial with object-glass by Merz of 19½ inches aperture. For the designation of the different regions of Mars, Schiaparelli has introduced quite a new nomenclature. The new names, chiefly chosen from classical geography, are given in the chart in Latin, and in the text in Italian. However preferable these names may be to the English and French ones which of late years have been introduced in popular treatises, it is pretty certain that practical astronomers will not load their memory with such useless rubbish. Big letters to designate the larger regions in the order of the planet's rotation, and small letters attached to them to note special points in each region, will provide sufficient and convenient means for easily marking and finding any point on the planet's surface.

THE observers of the total eclipse of the sun on July 29, in America, have been very much favoured by the weather, and the observations, telescopic, spectroscopic, polariscope, and photographic, seem to have been highly successful. The corona appeared small, but of great brightness, and photographs of it and of its spectrum were obtained. Several long rays were seen, perhaps even the zodiacal light, at a distance of six degrees from the sun. The few prominences visible appeared insignificant and dim; the chromosphere rather low. It is sufficient at present to know of the observers' good fortune and to await their full reports. In the instructions issued by the Washington Observatory for observing the eclipse, the importance is pointed out of renewing during the totality the search for an intra-Mercurial planet or planets, and a map is given showing all the stars to the seventh magnitude in a space extending over 32° in right ascension, and 15° in declination, with the sun in or near the centre. Of the observers on the look-out only one, Prof. Watson, the experienced discoverer of so many small planets, is reported to have succeeded in seeing a hitherto unknown star in right-ascension 8° 26" and declination 18° 0', or a little over two degrees distant from the sun, and less than a degree from the place of the star δ Cancri given in the map. The news has been telegraphed to London, Paris, and Berlin; but, oddly enough, the telegram in one, or more than one, instance, purports to have been sent by the late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Joseph Henry, who died in May last.

Of the comet discovered, according to telegram, on July 7, by Swift, at Rochester, U.S., nothing further has yet been heard.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

The Rocks of the Island of Vulcano.—Cossa finds that the alum of this locality contains a relatively large amount of the sulphates of caesium, rubidium, thallium and lithium, all which are probably present in the form of alums; and is stated by him to stand second only to the rare pollux of Elba as material for the preparation of caesium compounds. The rocks overlying the alum beds appear to have furnished the caesium and rubidium which are present in them apparently in the form of silicates; these have since been converted into alums by the action of acid vapours. A reddish porous crystalline mass which collects on the floor of the crater contained considerable quantities of sulphates of lithium, caesium, and thallium, only traces of rubidium and potassium, and in addition boracic acid, ammonium chloride, arsenic sulphide, and selenium sulphide. Cossa recommends antimony chloride for the separation of caesium from rubidium, and states that Stolba's method with tin chloride did not yield satisfactory results in his hands. A gas escaping from a

mineral water which bubbled up near the crater of the volcano consisted of carbonic acid 79 vols., nitrogen 20.5 vols., and oxygen 0.5 vol., in 100 vols. (*Ber. deut. chem. Gesell.*, 1878, xi., 811).

The Dissociation of Sulphides.—The hydrates of metallic sulphides are decomposed by water when boiling, as well as at lower temperatures, sulphuretted hydrogen being evolved and a metallic oxide formed. This is true of the majority of the sulphides, those of copper, bismuth, and mercury proving exceptions. Arsenic trisulphide is dissociated at the boiling-point into hydrogen sulphide and arsenious acid. De Clermont and Frommel have devised a new method for the separation of arsenic from metallic sulphides which is based on this reaction. The mixed sulphides are to be suspended in water and boiled. The dissociation is soon complete; if the mixture weigh 5 to 6 g., the liquid should be boiled for twenty to twenty-five minutes. All remaining sulphides give insoluble oxides which can be readily separated from the soluble arsenious acid (*Bull. Soc. Chim. Paris.*, 1878, xxix., 290).

Invertin.—This, the inverting constituent of yeast, to which Donath gave the above name, has been submitted to a long investigation by Barth (*Ber. deut. chem. Gesell.*, 1878, xi., 474). To obtain it he coarsely pulverises fresh compressed yeast, and dries it at temperatures not exceeding 40° until it can be rubbed to powder between the fingers; it is then heated to 100° or 105° for six hours, mixed with water in considerable quantity, and after having been allowed to stand for twelve hours at 40° the insoluble portion is removed by filtration. The filtrate, which has a yellowish hue, is poured into six times its volume of alcohol, containing 95 per cent.; this causes the formation of a white flocculent precipitate, which when violently agitated becomes granular, and then may easily be collected on a filter. The albuminates which are likewise thrown down by the alcohol can be removed by treating the precipitate with a limited amount of water when they remain undissolved as a gelatinous mass. A second treatment with alcohol yields the ferment in a pure state. Two grammes of the ferment are obtained from five hundred grammes of yeast. Invertin is a white powder which dissolves in water, forming a yellowish-brown solution; this is not rendered turbid when boiled with acetic acid and salt, and is thus shown to be neither an albuminate nor to contain one as an impurity. When boiled with dilute copper solution and sodium hydrate, it does not strike a violet colour; this indicates the absence of peptones. After heating some for a long time with sulphuric acid no leucin could be found. Analysis showed invertin to contain 22 per cent. of ash consisting of potassium, calcium, and magnesium phosphates. If the inorganic constituents be excluded, the ferment contains carbon 43.9 per cent., hydrogen 8.4 per cent., nitrogen 6.0 per cent., sulphur 0.63 per cent., and oxygen, by difference, 41.17 per cent. The activity of invertin appears to be dependent on the concentration of the sugar solution, and is proportional to the amount of ferment present; it reaches its limit in about forty hours. One part of invertin can produce 760 parts of inverted sugar.

The Solubility of Platinum in Sulphuric Acid.—Scheurer-Kestner has continued his enquiry into the solubility of this metal in concentrated sulphuric acid, and finds that while the action of a 95 per cent. acid is a very marked one, it becomes far more notable when the concentration exceeds that corresponding to the monohydrate. With the hope that platinum apparatus might be adapted to the manufacture of Nordhausen acid on a large scale, sodium bisulphate was fused in a glass retort lined with platinum foil, and the vapours condensed in stone vessels. A number of experiments were made in this way with an apparatus the platinum of which weighed 5 kilog., and it was found that for every 100 kilog. of acid dis-

tilled, 100 grammes of metal were dissolved in the sodium sulphate. In the earlier experiments 100 kilog. of 94 to 99 per cent. acid dissolved 1 to 8 grammes of metal (*Compt. rend.*, 1878, lxxvi., 1082).

Magnesium Nitride.—Mallet obtains this compound by burning magnesium in a limited supply of air; the band when ignited is held well down in a porcelain crucible. If filings of the metal be used the same result is obtained, and with far greater distinctness. The residue has a well-marked greenish-yellow colour, and evolves abundance of ammonia when moistened with water or a solution of a caustic alkali. When only a few drops of liquid are added, the heat evolved is sometimes so great as to ignite a portion of the mass, and much of the powder is scattered by the escaping ammonia and aqueous vapour. In three analytical estimations of the results of the reaction, it was found that 23.5, 27.5 and 24.8 per cent. of nitride were respectively formed (*The Chemical News*, 1878, xxxviii., 39).

The Solubility of Bottle-Glass.—Macagno has determined the degree of solubility in water of a number of specimens of bottle-glass derived from many different sources, and ascertained in each instance "the corrosion degree" of a boiling solution of potassium bitartrate. He finds that the chemical composition of bottle-glass is hardly a correct indication of its quality. The amount of alkali or lime does not express the resisting power of the glass to water or acids. While the French glass is of very superior quality, the Rhenish, Madeira, Malaga and Xeres bottles appear to have a very inferior composition. In order of colour we must set deep green in the first rank, in the second the white and common green, then the clear green, next the red-brown, while the worst are the yellow-brown, which must be regarded as likely to contaminate ordinary wines containing much potassium bitartrate. In the case of the deep-green glass of a Burgundy bottle the corrosion degree was 1.275; white glass used for Rhenish, Bordeaux, and Chianti, 2.020; common green glass used for Rhenish, Bordeaux, Champagne, &c., 3.202; yellow-brown glass used for Bordeaux, Madeira, Malaga, &c., 3.387; and the red-brown used for Rhenish, Ruster, Rohitscher, &c., 4.888 (*Chemical News*, 1878, xxxviii., 5).

Persicin and Persiretin.—Rother, who has investigated the composition of *Pyrethrum carneum* and inquired into the cause of the destructive effect of the dried plant on insect life, ascribes its active powers to the presence of an acid, or, more correctly, of a glycoside, which he terms Persicin. It is a brown non-crystallisable substance, having a smell like that of honey, and when boiled with hydrochloric acid is converted into sugar and Persiretin. With alkalis it forms a neutral amorphous salt as well as an acid crystallisable salt. Persiretin likewise behaves like an acid. The plant also contains an oily resin-like acid (persicein). No alkaloid was found by Rother. Bellesme, however, obtained from the plant a crystallisable substance which exhibited very active properties (*Arch. Pharm.* [3], xii., 78). Hager, who has examined the flowers of both *P. carneum* and *P. roseum*, attributes their effect to the presence of two substances, one of which, a body allied to trimethylamine, is combined with an acid in the flower. The other and more important is the powder filling the resinous druses in the tube of the flower. This powder as well as the pollen grains has a peculiarly powerful effect as an irritant. Hager finds aqueous or alcoholic extracts of the powdered plant to contain little of these ingredients, and to be consequently of slight value (*Pharm. Centralblatt.*, xix., 74).

A New Reaction of Brucin.—Dragendorff recommends the following modification of an old test for this alkaloid whereby new colour-reactions of considerable delicacy are exhibited. The brucin is to be dissolved in an acid solution formed of one volume of pure concentrated sulphuric acid

and nine volumes of water, and into this colourless liquid are placed small quantities of a very dilute solution of potassium bichromate. The liquid assumes a fine raspberry-red colour, which, after the lapse of a few seconds, gradually changes to a reddish-orange hue, and later to a brownish-orange. The application of heat hastens the change, and it is retarded by cold; it is advisable to conduct the experiment at the temperature of the room. Solutions containing 1 part of the alkaloid in 1000 at once strike a fine deep-red colour, like the expressed juice of the raspberry, while a liquid containing 1 in 10000 exhibits the reaction very distinctly, provided an excess of chromium salt is avoided. One great advantage of Dragendorff's method is that the use of concentrated sulphuric acid is dispensed with. There is always the fear, in cases of suspected poisoning, of the material under examination being accompanied by organic matter, which in contact with the concentrated acid may itself develop a colour and disguise the reaction of the alkaloid (*Arch. Pharm.* [3], xii., 209).

Xanthoxylol.—Witte has given this name to a resinous-like bitter principle which he has extracted from *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. It possesses the composition indicated by the formula $C_{11}H_{14}O_4$ and fuses at 131°. When exposed to higher temperatures it partly decomposes, evolves a vapour having a disagreeable odour, and finally takes fire, burning with a luminous and very smoky flame. It dissolves in twelve parts of cold and seven parts of warm concentrated alcohol (95 per cent.), and is soluble in ether, chloroform, benzol, and acetic ether, but it does not dissolve in water (*Arch. Pharm.* [3], xii., 283).

THÖRNER has examined a substance which occurs in the *Agaricus atroamentosus* and which can be extracted from it by ether. By boiling the crystalline residue left by that reagent with an alkali, precipitating the alkaline solution with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallising the precipitate, a dark-brown substance is obtained, which possesses a metallic lustre and dissolves in boiling alcohol or acetic ether, forming a wine-red liquid, and in alkalis giving one which is of a greenish-yellow. When ammonia is added to the alcoholic solution, the liquid strikes a splendid violet colour, which on further addition of that alkali changes to dark-blue, then green, and then yellow. If the original extract be boiled with zinc powder its colour is destroyed; it, however, soon acquires a yellowish-green hue on exposure to the air. The composition of the new body appears to be represented by the formula $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$. When boiled with glacial acetic acid it forms small reddish-yellow tables or plates, apparently rhombic, of an acetyl derivative having the composition $C_{11}H_{16}O_2(O_2C_2H_3)_2$. The body consequently appears to be a dioxychinon $C_{11}H_{16}O_2(OH)_2$, and may be regarded as a derivative of a hydrocarbon of the form $C_{11}H_{10}$ (*Ber. deut. chem. Gesell.*, 1878, xi., 533).

KOPP and ENGEL have recently examined specimens of the tinfoil used in packing French chocolate. Traces only of lead were found, and the composition of the metal, they consider, contrasts favourably with the so-called tin used for similar purposes in England. We find, however, that one sample of the foil which they analysed contained 6.11 per cent. of antimony, and 0.889 per cent. of arsenic. The metal covering tin-plate is more easily attacked and dissolved than is generally supposed. Menke detected the presence of 0.1513 gramme of tin in a "canned" pine-apple weighing 1½ lbs., 0.0101 gramme of that metal in a tin of lobster, and 0.0067 gramme in one of apples.

W. H. WOOD has attempted to prepare alums containing aniline and rosanilin, but without success. The analogy existing between the combinations of ammonia and aniline is not apparent here (*Chemical News*, 1878, xxxviii., 1).

THE *Mineralogische Mittheilungen*, edited by Prof. Tschermak since the issue of the first part

in 1871, and published as a supplement to the *Jahrbuch der k. k. Geolog. Reichsanstalt* has ceased to appear, and in its place he will edit *Mineralogische und petrographische Mittheilungen*, which will be published independently, six parts to be issued each year. Two parts have already appeared.

THE annual gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held on the 21st inst. at St. Louis.—Many distinguished scientific men from the United States will attend the meeting of the British Association on their way through to Paris.—The annual meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Paris.—The fifty-first *Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte* will take place at a later date, from September 18th to 24th, at Cassel.

FINE ART.

Dodone et ses ruines. Par Constantin Carapanos. (Paris.)

THE vexed question as to the site of Dodona has at last been set at rest. Mr. Carapanos has made the discovery of that site the object of a life's ambition, and he has now been crowned by deserved success. Previous travellers, and among them Colonel Leake, had fixed upon Castritza, a few miles from Janina, as the site of the great temple of Zeus and Dione; and the valley of Characovista, the scene of Mr. Carapanos' successful excavations, was supposed to be Passaron, the burial-place of the Molossian kings. We may at once pass over the minor reasons which induced Mr. Carapanos to think Castritza a less likely site for Dodona than Characovista, and state that the latter place is proved to be the true site by the discovery there of a quantity of inscriptions dedicatory to Zeus Naios and Dione.

In the absence of detailed description of Dodona by Pausanias or other ancient writers, it is impossible that Mr. Carapanos' topographical researches should have much success. The outlines of ancient buildings he could indeed trace, but could find little clue to their uses and destination. The temple of Zeus and Dione, later turned into a Christian church, is still to be distinguished, so is a little chapel of their daughter Aphrodite, and a theatre, the presence of which is interesting as proving the celebration of games in ancient times in honour of Dodonaean Zeus. Mural remains, too, prove beyond dispute that there was a city close to the *temenos* of Zeus, a city probably of great antiquity, for its site, the spur of a hill jutting out into a valley, resembles closely those of the oldest cities of Greece, Argos, Mycenae, Corinth, and the rest; but no early writers speak of Dodona as a city.

By far the greater part of the interest attaching to the discoveries of Mr. Carapanos rests on the antiquities and the inscriptions which he has brought to light. Among these is scarce any fragment of gold or silver, so complete was the pillage of the temple by the Aetolians in B.C. 220, and at a later period successively by Thracians, Romans, and Goths. But there is a store of objects in bronze belonging to all the styles from the introduction of bronze-work into Greece till the third century B.C. True Greek bronzes of the early and fine period

of art are notoriously of great rarity, and bronzes so beautiful as some of Mr. Carapanos' must always be rare. I am informed that they are to be seen at the Exhibition in Paris.

Of the inscriptions some are engraved on plates of bronze, some cut on lead. The latter form a class apart, and, I believe, unique. They belong to the archives of the celebrated oracle of Dodona, and record the questions put to the deity by his votaries. The oracle of Zeus Naios, as it was the most primitive in Greece, was also the most orderly, business-like, and free from fanaticism. Here were no ravings like those of the Delphic Pythia; no mystic ceremonies like those of the cave of Trophonius. The response of the god was collected from the voice of the wind in the branches of the sacred oak or among the dedicated tripods; from the murmuring of the stream which rose near by; from the flight of the doves amid its boughs; or in some cases was taken by casting lots. No doubt in every case the response was interpreted by the priestesses, the Peleïades; and under the circumstances interpretation was clearly nine-tenths of the response. Mr. Carapanos asserts that some of these responses are engraved on his leaden tablets; but a careful reading of the tablets which he indicates disposes us somewhat to doubt his assertion. Of these the first begins thus, *Tὸ δὲ τὸ μαντήιον ἐγὼ χρῆω*, and certainly these words seem at first sight to bear the meaning, "I give this response;" but what follows does not seem well adapted for an oracular reply, and one is tempted to suspect the reading. The second inscription cited as a response by Mr. Carapanos consists only of the words *Ἑλλάν μαρτεῖται*, on which the editor remarks, "L'inscription est incompréhensible; ce qui du reste convient assez bien à une réponse d'oracle." But readers less disposed lightly to accept the incomprehensible will probably see in *μαρτεῖται* a variant of *μαρτεύει*, "enquires;" and in *Ἑλλάν* perhaps a proper name, possibly a corrupt form of *Ἑλλάς*, a name which may not have been extinct in the district where dwelt the *Ἑλλοί*.

It is then somewhat doubtful whether Mr. Carapanos can substantiate his claim to have discovered responses of the Dodonaean oracle. And it is in fact unlikely that the cautious *Peleïas* would often commit a response to writing; and even if she did occasionally write it on a tablet the enquirer would carry it away. The written enquiry, on the other hand, would naturally remain in possession of the temple authorities.

Of these written enquiries Mr. Carapanos transcribes several. About them two points are specially notable. First, that only questions of such a character as did not require much special knowledge were allowed, such as, whether the applicant would succeed in a commercial enterprise in which he was engaged; or to what deities he ought to sacrifice in order to ensure prosperity. Secondly, it is clear that the god was ready to advise in private and even trivial matters, as may be judged from the following two examples: "Lymanias enquires of Zeus Naios and Dione whether the child with which Nyla is pregnant is his." "Agis asks Zeus Naios

and Dione with regard to his coverlets and cushions which he has lost."

Some of Mr. Carapanos' inscriptions on bronze are of exceptional interest. One records the grant of *προξενία* by the Molossi to the inhabitants *en masse* of the Greek Sicilian city Agrigentum, a proceeding unique as far as our present knowledge goes. It is not easy to see what meaning can here attach to the term. Another gives us the interesting information that in the times of Neoptolemus, son of Alexander, the Epirotes placed beside his name in their decrees that of a *Prostates* or president. This shows at once how different the position of the primitive kings of Northern Greece was from the absolute monarchy of Alexander's successors. A third inscription will be a welcome discovery to the disputants who quarrel over the date of the siege of Troy. It records an offering made to Zeus of Dodona by one Agathon, Proxenos of the Molossians, who dates the gift as in the thirtieth generation from Cassandra of Troy, from whom he seems to claim descent. The epigraphy of this inscription indicating the fourth century B.C., a date of about 1300–1200 B.C. is thus given to the fall of Troy. This agrees extremely well with received data.

Did space allow we could find other matters of interest to detain us over these inscriptions. The dialectic varieties they present alone would offer a wide field. Though he has had the advantage of the assistance of M. Foucart, of the College of France, Mr. Carapanos is by no means infallible in his treatment of these inscriptions. To the instances of his going astray we will add but two. At page 80 he translates *Ἐποῦραι κλειούται τὸν Δία* "promesse de reconnaissance faite à l'oracle," instead of "enquête faite à l'oracle," which seems to be the true meaning, though the words are corrupt. At page 40 he renders *ἐκ Τροῦας Κασσάνδρας γενεά* "depuis Troie; génération de Cassandre," for which M. Egger, in the Appendix, rightly substitutes "depuis Cassandra la Troyenne."

For the manner in which Mr. Carapanos has put together this volume scarcely any praise can be too high. His plates, sixty-three in number, are very well executed; his text, while never diffuse or verbose, is admirably adapted to every need of the student. For example, in the chapter treating of the history of Dodona, in the place of giving at the foot of the pages mere references to ancient writers, the author transcribes at length every passage which throws the least light on his matter. In an Appendix three members of the French Institute, Messrs. le Baron J. de Witte, E. Egger, and L. Heuzey, add comments on the more important of the works of art and the inscriptions.

Excellent, indeed, would it be for all students of archaeology if excavators would always, like Mr. Carapanos, consult with accomplished scholars, and give an account of their proceedings in which every effort was directed to the convenience and information of the reader rather than to the glorification of the writer. Mr. Carapanos' self-effacement is complete. PERCY GARDNER.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Royal Archaeological Institute held its annual meeting at Northampton from July 30 to August 6. The proceedings have been fully reported by the local press. Many papers were read, the more perfect of which will in time appear in the *Journal* published by the body. The chief paper of historical interest as conveying new knowledge was that of Mr. Stephen Tucker, of the College of Arms (Rouge Croix), on the heraldry, and incidentally also on the pedigree, of the titled family of Spencer. It was a model of what genealogical literature ought to be, and yet so seldom is—accurate and to the point; dealing with evidence only, not with speculation and fancy.

The members of the Institute, however, do not assemble in provincial towns for the object of hearing papers only, but also to examine the architecture and the historic sites of the neighbourhood. Each day was devoted to an excursion among the churches and manor-houses of Northamptonshire. But very few of the objects seen can be noticed here. We must not omit, however, Brington, the burial-place of the Spencers; for here sleeps among his kin Henry Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, that Royalist officer who, we are particularly told, was of that "knowing and staid nature that made him a Lamb when pleased, a Lion when angry." He was, no question, a brave man, and devoted to the cause he espoused, for he contributed 15,000*l.* and 1,200 men to the king's service; but of his abilities as a soldier we can know little, as he fell at the battle of Newbury, September 20, 1643. Near him lies in the chancel Laurence, the son of Robert Washington, who is reputed—incorrectly, we believe—to have been a direct ancestor of the first American President. There is probably but one genealogist capable of clearing up all the tangles of the Washington genealogy. Colonel Chester, however, was not of the party, so the archaeologists had to content themselves with guesses.

Holmby House, where Charles I. was captured by Joyce, is near Brington. The present building is a mere fragment: the old one is vaguely affirmed to have been the biggest house in England. The outlines of foundations may be traced, and what seems authentic tradition points out the spot where the king had the memorable interview with the Independent officer.

Brixworth Church has the character of being one of the grandest remains of Saxon work in England, but there are some who, not content with a proved antiquity of a thousand years, would carry it back five centuries further, and affirm that we have no Saxon church here, but a veritable Roman basilica which the Teutons on their conversion found standing in ruins and converted to Christian uses. Mr. Parker, whose knowledge of Roman antiquity is worthy of all respect, was inclined to support this theory in a somewhat modified form. That a great part of the building is of Roman brick is a fact which no reasonable person can deny, and that the plan has a certain Roman character about it must be admitted. The work is, however, so rude that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Roman masons, or workmen who had inherited the Roman traditions, ever turned the arches. As it seems to us, there can be but little doubt that the builders were Saxon converts to Christianity who found Roman bricks near them in plenty, and used them in their new building. It is possible that they may have followed the lines of a Roman work, and that thus the church may be in some sort a representative basilica. This, however, is very far from proven. A fourteenth-century reliquary, a pretty little box of stone, was found here many years ago, and is preserved on the north side of the church, enclosed for security behind an iron grate. When discovered there was a fragment of bone in it.

Rushden Church is remarkable for an inscribed arch with the legend in English. It is at the

east end of the south aisle. The reading runs round the soffit, and is as follows:—"This arche made hwe bochar & julian hise wyf of wos sowlus god haue merci up on amen." On each side of the arch is an angel bearing a scroll—the north one inscribed "In god is all," that on the south "A god help."

Zeal and carelessness have left but few remains of old stained glass in the churches visited by the Archaeological Institute. At Lowick, however, they found some of very good character. That in the north aisle is composed of figures, which have formed part of a Jesse window. They have evidently been removed at some period from another place. There is also some fine heraldic glass which would well repay study. The shields in one of the south windows of the choir are almost entirely obscured by ivy. We wish the ecclesiastics, churchwardens, and others interested in the building would call to mind the botanical truism set forth by John Gerard, that this plant "creepeth and wandereth far about, it also bringeth forth continually fine little roots, by which it fasteneth it selfe and cleaueth wonderfull hard." As these little roots have a great habit of forcing their way into the smallest crannies, if the ivy be not speedily removed the glass will be forced from the lead and the window destroyed.

Whiston is a little parish, having only about seventy inhabitants. The church is very noteworthy, as being in the very latest form of pure Gothic; it is as perfect in structure as when first built; it of course replaces an earlier structure, but we could not detect the least fragment of it preserved in the present building, the exact date of which is said to be 1525. There is not a shadow of trace of Italian feeling: the ornaments on the roof, even, are of true mediæval character. One of the bosses there is remarkable for being inscribed; it consists of a grotesque animal within a band, on which is carved, "Gras be howey gyd." Perhaps it is the motto of the builder of the church.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

THE GERARD DAVID IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE collection of early Netherlandish pictures in the National Gallery is gradually growing in importance, and bids fair in course of time to represent adequately the principal masters of the fifteenth century. The most recent acquisition, bequeathed by the late Mr. White of Brownlow Street, is in many respects an important one. Its author, who is highly praised by Guicciardini, Sanderus, and other early writers, had long been forgotten, and his works attributed to other masters, when I had the good fortune, during my researches in the Archives of Bruges in 1863, to get hold of a clue which led first of all to the discovery that the celebrated altar-piece in the Museum at Rouen, was the work of one Gerard, son of John, son of David, a native of Oudewater in Holland, who settled in Bruges in 1433, or in the early part of January, 1434. My subsequent researches were so productive that I was able to publish successively in the *Befroi* (vol. i., pp. 223-234; ii., pp. 288-297; and iii., pp. 334-346) three articles which contain all the information that I had collected up to 1870. Further discoveries since then have supplied important information as to the authenticity of certain works which I had long considered as Gerard's, and about which all doubt is now removed; but as my note-books and papers are not at hand, owing to my recent removal from Bruges, the publication of these must necessarily be delayed, and I must confine myself here to a corrected abstract of what I have already published in the *Befroi*, with the single additional information that Gerard is the author of many of the best miniatures in the celebrated Grimani Breviary and in various other first-class Flemish manuscripts.

Gerard was born at Oudewater about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was the son of one

John, son of David. He came to Bruges in 1433, and acquired the right of citizenship, taking David for his surname. We do not know where he learnt his art, nor who were his masters, but he was on his arrival at once admitted into the Guild of St. Luke as a master-painter, the entry in the guild-register being dated January 14, 1434. His earlier works have a certain analogy with those of Dirk Bouts, and leave little doubt in my mind that his art was learnt in Holland. Indeed, as I have elsewhere* shown, all the great artists of the school come from that part of the Low Countries situated on the right of the Scheldt, while Flanders, properly so called, has hardly produced any artist of note, so that, after all, the old name of Netherlandish School is far more correct than that of Flemish, now more generally adopted. The reason why so many artists came and settled in Bruges in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, was on account of the great facilities that city then offered for the sale of works of art. But these artists all came from beyond the Scheldt and the Lys; they found assistants to grind and mix their colours, but no pupils of whom they were able to make artists—the real Fleming to this day has no eye for colour. But to return to our immediate subject.

David's principal paintings, the authenticity of which is established, are:—

1. The *Judgment of Cambyses* and the *Playing of Sisamnes*, commissioned in 1438 and completed in 1439; originally in the Hall of Justice, and now in the Museum of the Academy at Bruges.

2. The *Blessed Virgin and Child*, two angels and a number of virgin saints, with portraits of himself and wife; completed in 1500 and given by him to the Carmelite nuns of Sion House at Bruges; now in the Museum at Rouen.

3. Triptych. The *Baptism of Christ*, the donor and his first wife with their children and their patron saints; on exterior, the Madonna, and the donor's second wife and her daughter and patron saint. Completed in 1508, and given by the donor's heirs in 1520 to the lawyers' guild for their altar in the lower church of St. Basil; now in the Museum of the Academy at Bruges.

4. Triptych. The *Deposition*, painted about 1520 for the chapel of the Confraternity of the Holy Blood; now in the upper church of St. Basil at Bruges.

The picture bequeathed by Mr. White was originally the right wing of the reredos of the altar of SS. John Baptist and Mary Magdalene in the church of St. Donatian at Bruges, and was executed in 1501-2 for Bernardine de Salviatis, the illegitimate son of a wealthy Florentine merchant, notary secretary of the chapter and canon of St. Donatian's. He is represented kneeling in the foreground, his face turned towards the left. He wears a plaited lawn surplice over a black cassock edged with brown fur, and has his canon's almuce of grey fur thrown over his left arm. He is accompanied by three saints: on the left, St. Donatian, patron of the church, in pontifical vestments with an archiepiscopal cross in his right, and a wheel with five lighted tapers on it in his left hand. Immediately behind the canon is his own patron, St. Bernardine of Siena, in the grey habit of the Friars Minor, holding a book inscribed with the holy name of Jesus in golden letters. On the right is St. Martin of Tours in a splendid cope of crimson velvet with richly embroidered hood and orphreys, holding a crosier in his left and raising his right hand to bless a lame beggar who puts out his hand for an alms. This man, in a blue-gray tunic and two odd boots, has a bowl stuck in his girdle, and a wallet suspended by a strap from his right shoulder.

The background is occupied by large trees, those further off being painted in a brownish tone. On the left is a castle with mountains beyond.

* Preface to my *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Bruges of 1867.*

The picture, with the exception of some slight retouches, is in a nearly perfect state of preservation. The heads are fine and full of character, but that of the donor is really admirable both as regards modelling and colour, and is equal to those of the donor's family in the triptych of the Baptism, and almost on a par with Memline's finest portraits. The jewelry and vestments are capitally rendered, the crimson velvet cope being in its way a masterpiece. The beggar is also an excellent study from nature. The landscape is probably the work of Joachim Patenir; the trees are highly and vigorously coloured.

The hood of St. Martin's cope—which, by the way, is painted from a vestment given by the canon to the church of St. Donatian—is interesting from an archaeological point of view, from its having a *spilla* of silver gilt, an ornament of which I know no existing example, and which is rarely met with in pictures, though often mentioned in inventories of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

This picture and its fellow, together with the shutters of the reredos of the other altars in the nave of St. Donatian's, were sold in a lot by order of the chapter in the latter part of the last century for an insignificant sum of money. In 1792 it was, as we learn from the *Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford* (ed. P. Cunningham, vol. ix., p. 372, London, 1861), bought by Mr. Thomas Barrett, of Lee Priory, Kent, and it figures in the catalogue of that collection as a work of John of Maubeuge. At the sale of the Lee Priory collection it was knocked down to Mr. White for 525 guineas.

The other wing represented the canon's mother, Christina van Rossem, kneeling accompanied by SS. John the Baptist, Christina, and Mary Magdalene. W. H. JAMES WEALE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AMONG the monuments which have been brought to England by Mr. Rassam, and which have just been unpacked at the British Museum, are two of the greatest importance to archaeology. These are two oblong open frames, one considerably smaller than the other, the larger being about 20 feet high by 15 feet broad, and bearing a strong resemblance to a gigantic hat-rack. Out of each of the side-posts of this curious structure project seven arms each of about as many feet in length. The remarkable thing about this monument is that it must originally have consisted of bronze plates nailed to a wooden framework. The wooden framework has decayed in the course of ages, and the bronze case alone remains. But the presence of a wooden basis, and, curiously enough, its exact thickness, can be determined by the fact that some of the nails attaching the plates are still in their places, clinched about three inches from the inner surface of the plates. The face of the bronze is covered with representations of battles and sieges, with descriptions in the cuneiform character accompanying any of the more noteworthy of them. The monument was discovered at Balawat—called in the inscriptions on it "Imgur-Beli"—and about nine miles from Nimroud. A statement, in duplicate, found in a coffer on the same spot places its erection in the reign of Assurnatsir-Abla (circ. B.C. 800). The use of these two curious structures has not yet been guessed; but a couple of pivots have been found with them, and there are some signs of sockets in the lower part of the frames, which makes it probable that they were intended to revolve. The smaller monument is like the larger one, except that it has the seven projecting arms only on one side. It will probably be some months before these interesting objects can be prepared for the inspection of the public.

The admirers of Van Dyck will learn with satisfaction that new light is about to be thrown

both upon the life and the works of this great artist. M. Alfred Michiels has discovered some MS. documents which, while correcting many errors, give us also new and detailed information respecting the painter's family, his journeys, his pictures and engravings, the persons with whom he came in contact, and the chronology of his works, hitherto an obscure point. The documents indicate the existence of further sources of information existing in various libraries. M. Michiels is about to visit Italy and England, at the instance of the French Minister of Public Instruction and of the Director of Fine Arts, in order to complete his investigations.

THE *Librairie de l'Art* has just published *A travers l'Exposition*, a series of amusing etchings by M. J. A. Mitchell. On the title-page France, coquettishly attired in very short skirts, and wearing the prohibited cap of Liberty, receives her guests—South America leads in Spain; England (as a tourist in check plaid and knickerbockers) arrives with Turkey hanging confidently upon a treacherous arm; Japan dances along with Italy dressed as a Roman *contadina*. The ten sketches which follow represent a variety of comical scenes and incidents in the World's Great Fair—the Lost Child attracting by his roars a motley group of sympathisers of all nations; the fat priest and provincial wine-grower gloating over the precious bottles in the Section d'Alimentation; the Parisian *élégante* finding herself (seen only from the back) mistaken for an excited blackamoor by his own wife, who is the while contentedly pouting her thick lips at some pictures in the distance. One of the best is, perhaps, *Une Bourrasque sur le Pont d'Iena*, in which the struggle of unfortunate visitors against the wet, the wind, and the confusion is very cleverly rendered. This amusing subject would, indeed, be more effective if only black were employed with a little more sense of its value; unfortunately, M. Mitchell shows throughout the modern tendency to be wasteful with its utmost force. Without any further elaboration—for slight execution is no defect in work of this kind—a little more thrift in the use of black, and a little more delicacy and expression in the drawing, would have perfected these very entertaining and clever sketches, which even as they stand are greatly superior to the usual style of the class of work to which they belong.

THE etching given in the *Portfolio* this month as an example of a contemporary artist is by L. Flameng from Sir John Gilbert's diploma picture called *A Convocation*, or rather from a water-colour study for that picture still in the possession of the painter. Though by no means a fine specimen of L. Flameng's work, it conveys as far as black and white can a very fair idea of Sir John Gilbert's dashing style of illustration. The other etching is from Gabriel Max's vulgarly sensational picture *The Raising of the Daughter of Jairus*. Its masses of black and white produce a crude and jarring effect, which is even more painfully felt in the etching than in the painting itself. Mr. P. G. Hamerton continues his Life of Turner, dwelling especially upon the *Child Harold*—which he considers to be Turner's conception of the typical Italy—the *Golden Bough*, and some of the Venetian pictures. Last, but by no means least, we have in the *Portfolio* one of Amand Durand's admirable facsimiles from Van Dyck's own etching of the portrait of Lucas Vorsterman. Of this work five states are known; that here reproduced is the first.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* opens this month with an article by M. O. Rayet on Greek art at the Exhibition. M. Rayet, who is himself a principal exhibitor, gives a short but graphic sketch of the rise and development of art in the different cities of Greece, pointing his remarks when he comes down to the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. by reference to some of the bronze, marble, and terra-cotta works exhibited. M. Du-

ranty and M. Lefort write on the foreign schools of painting at the Exhibition, the former criticising those of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, and Holland, and the latter those of Austria and Hungary, represented chiefly by the brilliant Makart and Matejko, and the distinguished Hungarian master Munkacsy, a sketch of whose picture *Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his Daughters*, which won for him a *médaille d'honneur*, is given in illustration. The Salon article by M. Roger Ballu occupies a large space, and the illustrations to it are better than in the preceding number, several of the smaller artists' sketches being really effectively reproduced. It is somewhat a relief to turn from all this flood of writing on contemporary art to Charles Blanc's dispassionate account of the frescoes of Paolo Veronese in the Castle of Masero. He finishes his history of these important decorative works in this number.

THE Grand Prix de Florence instituted by *L'Art* to enable a young artist to reside for two years in Florence, or, we believe, to travel elsewhere if desirable, has been awarded this year, like the Prix de Salon, and the *médailles d'honneur*, to a sculptor. It is M. Bezlard who carries off this prize, for his statue of Frère Aiphonse.

A CURIOUS fragment of Gallo-Roman sculpture discovered a short time ago near Beaune in France is described by M. Paul Foisset in the last number of the *Gazette Archéologique*, and a photograph of it given in illustration. It consists of the head, shoulder, and left fore-arm of a woman wearing a mural crown, from which depends a large veil that falls in massive folds on to her shoulders and surrounds her face almost like a nimbus. It is supposed that the statue was meant either for the goddess Cybele or for a personification of some town, as was common among the Romans. M. Foisset inclines to the first supposition, having found other statues of the Phrygian goddess with the veil added to the crown, whereas this is not usual in statues symbolising cities. The statue is interesting not merely from an antiquarian but likewise from an artistic point of view, it being a fine life-like head sculptured evidently by an artist, whether Gaul or Roman, who possessed considerable knowledge.

A STRIKING portrait of the celebrated French theologian and controversialist Dom Prosper Guéranger, Abbot of Solesmes, is given in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* this month. It is the work of M. Gaillard, who engraved it from a sketch that he took of the Abbot a short time before his death, which took place in 1874 at the age of seventy. The head, larger than ordinary for the size of the plate, stands out in full light from the dark background of a monk's hood. It is so finely modelled and so delicately worked that it has almost the solid look of a painting. Every line in the expanse of forehead, every curve in the massive cheeks and chin is expressed, and yet the flesh has a sort of velvety softness such as we sometimes see with old people.

Two or three new galleries were opened last week at the Universal Exhibition; in particular, the long-talked-of exhibition of French Historic Portraits, which has been finally arranged in the two large salles on the first floor of the Trocadéro building in which conferences are held. The position is said to have been very ill chosen; but the Exhibition itself presents remarkable interest, for the collection of portraits has been made with the utmost zeal, and includes many noteworthy works that were almost unknown before. The *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* promises a careful study of these portraits very soon. A retrospective exhibition of the ancient Arabian art is also just open, including a fine collection of pottery, besides bronzes, ivories, goldwork, &c.

THE Salon closes on Monday, August 19.

THE STAGE.

The Modern French Theatre. By Walter Herries Pollock. (Paris: Fotheringham; London: Hachette & Co.)

WITHIN the narrow limits of a pamphlet of fifty-nine pages, Mr. W. H. Pollock has sketched the leading characteristics of the best-known actors and actresses of the Théâtre Français, to whom he has added M^{me}. Trebelli and M. Faure from the Opéra.

These sketches appeared originally in the *Examiner*. In their collected form they are prefaced by an essay on the characteristics of the modern French stage, which is excellent as far as it goes, but which might well be longer. This defect, however, is one that Mr. Pollock can easily remedy on a future occasion, when he can also show us that the art of acting is not by any means confined to the Théâtre Français, but that at other houses—some subsidised, and some not—there are actors equally conscientious, and equally capable of giving a worthy realisation of the author's conception, whether in vaudeville, comedy, or drama. How different this is from our own country need only be alluded to briefly. Suppose the artists of first-rate excellence in all the London theatres to be united, say by Royal command. There will be hardly so many as we have here presented to us from a single theatre—the first, it is true—in Paris.

Mr. Pollock has accomplished his difficult task with much critical skill and descriptive power. It is no easy matter to say twenty times in succession, with becoming variety of expression, that an artist is excellent in his or her particular line. Mr. Pollock, however, has not only avoided sameness, but has so cleverly seized the individual characteristics of each of the selected artists that those who have never so much as heard their names will be able to realise their individuality from his description: while those who are familiar with them will find that many a scene in which they have delighted, with a well-known figure for its centre, is reproduced before them as they read. Besides the descriptions of the artists named, other interesting subjects have been cleverly introduced. The stories of the plays alluded to have been indicated just so far as is necessary for their sufficient comprehension; and there are also many suggestive remarks on the limits of the dramatic art, and the long course of study without which actors, like other artists, can never attain a real and permanent success in their profession.

We will now proceed to cite a passage from the description of M. Delaunay, as combining the various excellences to which we have alluded above:—

"M. Delaunay, who made his first appearance in 1846, at the Odéon, and two years later left that theatre for the Français, is perhaps the most finished actor of the modern stage. He has been often called 'le premier des jeunes premiers,' and this is no light compliment, for it is a difficult task to play one young hero of comedy and drama after another, and to make of each one a distinct and complete impersonation. But M. Delaunay has done much more than this. For a long time

past he has found opportunities for showing that he has passion and fire at his command as much as graceful liveliness and attractive sentiment; and lately in two parts, which used to belong to M. Bressant, he has proved that if he should ever cease to be young, which one can hardly believe, he will still have a wide range of characters before him.

"To say that M. Delaunay is perhaps the first actor of the Comédie Française is to say that hard study and incessant devotion to his art have produced the singular ease and spontaneity which are seen in all his performances; but it is worth while to speak in some detail of the faults which he struggled with and overcame at the outset of his career, as no one seeing him now could suspect their former existence. The most remarkable physical advantage of the actor is his voice, a voice of unsurpassed melody and expression, which can be in turns gay, satirical and tender, which can rise and fall on the swell of passion, can ring with light-hearted laughter, or seem to die away on the dirge of a dead love, or freeze to a horrified whisper that chills the blood, and never touch in all its infinite variety a note that is not musical. Yet it was this voice which was most in the way of the actor's success when he first entered his profession. The critics of his early appearances observed that but for the misfortune of his voice he might do great things. It was weak, and jarring by reason of being constantly pitched in a high monotonous key. Again, M. Delaunay's style is absolutely free from imitation of any other player; his bearing and gesture are always so natural that one can hardly point to any action as peculiar to him, unless it be an expressive one, which he often employs in passages of entreaty or remonstrance, with both hands held outwards. But like many good actors he has a singular talent for mimicry which at first was a stumbling block to him. Constantly acting with M. Got, and admiring his fine perception and skill, he fell into a habit of imitating his style, and losing originality. The removal of both these defects was due in the first instance to M. Davesnes, sometime *régisseur* of the Français; but the suggestions of M. Davesnes could only be carried into effect by assiduous labour, by his pupil trying his voice every morning, developing new notes and rejecting bad ones, and keeping a careful watch over himself every night on the stage.

"One of the gayest and most brilliant of M. Delaunay's impersonations is Dorante in *Le Menteur*, which Foote adapted for the English stage as *The Liar*. M. Delaunay's Dorante lies so brightly and naturally that one cannot be angry with him. He is overwhelmed with his romantic imagination. His mind is stored with brilliant fancy that must find expression. He cannot resist representing things not as they happened, but as in a fairy world they ought to have happened. His nature rejects the dull commonplace of this earth, and he walks lightly in some brighter atmosphere, with the warm tints of which he cannot help colouring the surroundings of his bodily prison-house. When indulgence of this tendency creates difficulties, and brings him face to face with the things of this world, far from being disappointed or perplexed, he finds a new joy in the call made on his invention, and delights in building his imaginary fabric higher and higher into the clouds, where reality cannot reach it to pull it down. It is impossible to attach any serious blame to a creature so airy, who laughs at indignation so carelessly and musically."

Our space will not allow us room for further quotation, but we would advise those who take the pamphlet up to look especially at the articles on M. Bressant, M. Mounet-Sully, M^{lle}. Favart, M^{lle}. Reichemberg, and M^{lle}. Croizette.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.

MUSIC.

It may be of interest to a portion of our readers to learn the dates of some of the principal musical events in the forthcoming autumn season. The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace will commence on October 5.—Mr. Walter Bache will give his annual pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Monday, October 28.—As already announced, the autumn season of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre will commence on Monday, October 21—probably with Bizet's *Carmen*, M^{me}. Trebelli sustaining the title-*rôle*. According to present arrangements the theatre will close about December 2. Signor Li Calsi will be the conductor.—The Monday Popular Concerts will commence on November 4, and the Saturday Popular Concerts on November 9.—The London Ballad Concerts, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey, will commence on Wednesday, November 6.—On Tuesday, November 19, an orchestral concert under the direction of Mr. Campbell will be given at St. James's Hall, in aid of the Normal College for the Blind.—Herr Hans von Bülow will give pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Wednesdays, November 20 and 27.

THE Théâtre Lyrique in Paris has been closed at short notice, in consequence, it is alleged, of the excessive heat of the weather. M. Escudier announces that he will reopen his establishment on September 2.

M. H. LAVOIX, *filz*, has just published a *Histoire de l'Instrumentation*, from the sixteenth century to the present day. It is an octavo volume of 470 pages.

THE Berlin Opera-house will reopen August 24, with Weber's *Oberon*.

THE forthcoming jubilee festival of the Hamburg Philharmonic Society, already referred to in the ACADEMY, will consist of three grand concerts, to take place on September 25, 26, and 28. The second symphony of Brahms will be among the works performed. The soloists will include Herr Joachim, M^{me}. Joachim, and M^{me}. Schumann.

La Revue et Gazette Musicale states that the scheme for an opera-house on the Thames Embankment may be resuscitated. We believe that this rumour will be found to be without basis.

HILARION ESLAVA, the Spanish composer, is dead, aged seventy-one. He was Chapel-Master to the King, and Director of the Conservatoire at Madrid. His reputation was gained alike by his contributions to the Church and the Opera, but none of his larger works have been, so far as we are aware, introduced in this country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Adams (W. H. D.), English Party Leaders and English Parties, 2 vols., 8vo	(Tinsley Brothers)	30/0
Ainsworth (W. H.), Windsor Castle, illustrated, or 8vo	(Routledge)	3/6
Barker (S.), Little Rosy Cheeks' Story Book, large sq	(Routledge)	2/0
Black (C. B.), South France, 12mo	(Black)	7/6
Bray (R. M.), Ten of Them, 3rd ed., large sq	(Griffith & Farran)	2/6
Carroll (L.), Hunting the Snark, or 8vo	(Macmillan)	4/6
Cyprus, Map of, showing the Administrative Divisions, 12mo, case	(Stanford)	5/0
Davies (G.), The Village Tragedy; or, Echoes of the Past, 12mo	(Partridge)	2/6
Deductions from Euclid and how to Work them, 155 Exercises, or 8vo	(Stewart)	2/6
Disraeli (B.), in upwards of 100 Cartoons from <i>Punch</i> , 4to	(Bradbury)	2/6
Dunn (H.), Destiny of the Human Race, new ed., or 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	6/0
Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. viii., 9th ed., 4to ..	(Black)	30/0
Fishers of Derby Haven, new ed., or 8vo	(Religious Tract Society)	2/0
Francis (F.) and A. W. Cooper, Sporting Sketches with Pen and Pencil, 4to	(Field Office)	21/0
Handbook of Northamptonshire and Rutland, 12mo ..	(J. Murray)	7/6
Herbert (G.), Works in Prose and Verse, 12mo ..	(Warne)	2/0
Higham (M. R.), The Other House, or 8vo	(Nisbet)	3/6
Hughes' Second Series of Inspectors' Test Sums, with Answers, or 8vo	(Hughes & Co.)	2/0
Illustrated London News, vol. January to June, 1878, fol ..	(Office)	20/0